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VOL. XII. GOLDSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1894. NO. 33.

WORSE THAN McKINLEYISM.

IS THE SUGAR TRUST—DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION TARIFF BILL SO FAR AS IT EFFECTS THE FARMER.

IT STRIKES A DEADLY BLOW AT THE AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN THE NAME OF TARIFF REFORM.---IT MEANS ROBBERY TO THE WOOL, WHEAT AND CORN GROWER AND DOES NOT HELP THE COTTON POWER.

It Is a Part of the Democratic Scheme to Obscure the Financial Question and Another Audacious Attempt to Fool the Farmer.---It Reduces the Tax on Silks, Champaigns, Jewelry and Ostrich Feathers and Imposes a Tax of Forty-five Million on Sugar.---It Takes the Tax from the Backs and Stomachs of the Rich and Puts it on the Poor Man's Breakfast Table.

[From Senator Pettigrew's (South Dakota) speech, Congressional Record May 29th.]

HOW IT REDUCES TAXATION.

I would like to have the gentleman from Indiana tell the farmers of Indiana, for he never speaks of them except in pathetic and tremulous tones, why he takes this tax off from the backs of the millionaires and puts it on the sugar which the farmer uses?

Let us recapitulate the table of reductions:

Tobacco, Havana, used by the rich	$3,300,000
Agricultural products	3,300,000
Wool	8,149,000
Wines, brandy, spirits	1,500 000
Silk manufactures	3,500,000
Sundries, such as kid gloves, seal skins, ostrich feathers, jewelry, painting, statuary	1,279,000
Tin plate	7,140,000
Woolen goods, such as broadcloths, fancy dress goods, worn only by the very rich	18,050,000
Total	47,218,000

The total reduction of duties, then, by this act is $76,670,000, of which $46,218,000 is taken off from silks, fancy dress goods (for the backs of the rich), wines, tobaccos and jewelry, ostrich feathers, and from the products of the farm; and $30,462,000 off from the things used by the masses. How does the bill make up for this loss of revenue? These friends of the people do it by one stroke of the pen. They levy a duty of 1¼ cents on sugar, which is now free, and as we import 3,600,000,000 pounds per year, a duty of 1 1-4 cents amounts to just $45,000,000. And yet the framers of this bill pretend they are the champions of the rights of the producing masses, and the chairman of the committee refers to these reductions in the following language:

> To this must be added the further imposing fact that the bill provides for a full and ample revenue, largely in excess of present supplies, with which to meet all the requirements of the public credit. Such a consummation as this, so full of relief to the people and of strength, safety, and honor to the Government, may well atone for the imperfections and shortcomings alleged against the pending measure, and will constitute the rock on which the temple of tariff reform will be built, and against which, in the ameliorated future, the gates of avarice, oppression, and fraud shall not prevail.

The Senator in describing his bill should have been more ingenuous and said: "We have taken the tax off from the backs and stomachs of the rich to the amount of $38,078,000, and propose to collect $30,000,000 of it back from them by an income tax."

Truly the bill favors the idlers and the owners of the money, bonds, and mortgages, as out of this transaction they are $8,078,000 the gainers. But the people must pay an additional burden of $45,000,000 imposed upon sugar. I wish to call my Populist friends' attention to these facts and figures. I want them to see how much they are getting out of this Wilson swindle, for I have been told they have agreed to vote for it if the income tax is retained.

HOW IT ROBS THE FARMER.

In 1890 there were 336,000 sheep in South Dakota; to-day there are 540,000. Stimulated and encouraged by the tariff act of 1890, our people increased their flocks and were prosperous, but the blighting curse of a Democratic victory in 1892 destroyed two-thirds of their property; and the sheep industry without protection must be abandoned in South Dakota. You tell our farmers to do something else if you can not raise wool in competition with the wandering Tekkes of the Mirve oasis, who live in a hut on half a dime a day and have no schools nor churches.

Kill your flocks if you can not produce wool at 7 cents per pound. The wandering millions of Central Asia can do it. They hold a lower place in the scale of civilization than they did two thousand years ago. Live as they do, or quit raising wool. This is what the Democratic party says to the farmer of Dakota. Shall we raise wheat? Our competitor in this industry is the miserable ryot who tills the fertile soil of the Punyab for 10 cents a day—soil upon which he and his ancestors have lived since the days of the creation, but soil which he does not own, and for the use of which he pays tribute to some idler.

The freight on a bushel of wheat from Dakota to New York is 25 cents per bushel; from India or the Argentine to New York it is 12 cents per bushel. Without a tariff on wheat it will not be many years until Indian and South American wheat will be sold in New York, and we will not export a bushel. But the industry of wheat-raising is already ruined. The bounty resulting to silver-using countries by the decline in silver has stimulated their exports and production and reduced the gold price of wheat to the lowest point in the history of the world; so legislation has already ruined the wheat-raiser, and you say by this bill you

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

FALSE REPORT.

The Alliance Not in Politics---It Will Neither Endorse Men Nor Parties---A Fight for Principles.

(From Progressive Farmer.)

Raleigh, N. C.,
May 25, 1894.

Dear Brethren:—Reports are being circulated in certain sections of the State that your Alliance officials are giving endorsements to certain parties for political preferment. I wish to state to you that this is untrue; that the Alliance is fighting for principles, and your officers are standing by those principles and ask each one of you to do the same. We are not endorsing any political party or any particular person for office. Neither as Alliance officials will we advise you to vote for any political party or any particular person. As individuals, each one of us will act with any political party he may choose, or vote for any person he may choose. The same right is accorded to every one of our members.

I see that the same line of action of our enemies is going to be pursued against our organization that they have taken in the past. Misrepresentation, abuse and villification of your officers have been the arguments used heretofore against the Alliance, and will be used again. They know that our organization is growing all over this country, and thus they try to stop it. Remember the abuse heaped upon your noble, dead leader, L. L. Polk. Remember, too, that it was not him the shafts were aimed at, but that they were aimed at our Order; and it has been our pleasure to hurl back in the teeth of these villifiers their abuse of him and others of our officers, because I knew it was meant *for me, for you, for all of us and for the destruction of our Order*. Give no heed to reports put in circulation about your officers. You have means to find out if they are doing wrong, and do not, I entreat you, help the enemy in his attacks against your own household. Keep your meetings closer than ever. Let your work, and what you are doing, be kept among yourselves. I have learned that there are a few men yet holding positions in some of the Subs, that are advising the members not to pay in their dues, and are suggesting the change of name of the Alliance to some other. This has been done in a few places west of the Blue Ridge, and also in one county near us. Whenever a member makes such a suggestion, it shows the "cloven foot," and he should be expelled at once. Traitors should no longer be harbored in our ranks. Duty to each other and to the Order demand of you such action. Discuss your Alliance matters only with members, or in your lodge rooms. If any complaint is made againt a brother, keep it inside your Order and do not talk these matters to outside parties.

If your State officers are not doing their duty, it is *your right and duty* to put some one in their places at your annual meeting.

Fraternally,
W. S. BARNES, Sec'y Treas.

CAN THE PEOPLE AFFORD TO DO IT?

(Progressive Age.)

There is now 919 commissioned Internal Revenue officers in North Carolina, besides a large number of deputy marshals and those who are known as "Form 10," and "Award" men, who are paid by the government, nearly double as many as was ever in the government service under the Republicans. And this reform Congress has appropriated $25,000 more for their payment than was ever appropriated before. This in the face of the reform pledges of the Democrats, that as soon as they were in power, they would abolish the entire system, and the vice of the "red legged grasshopper" should be heard no more in the land. Now they are in power; the Internal Revenue law is not repealed, but double the number of "red-legged grasshoppers" are appointed and double the amount of money is appropriated for their payment. Can the people afford to trust them again?

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following is an important decision of the Supreme Court, in which many of our citizens are interested:

"D. C. Moore, vs. Commissioners of Pitt County. From Pitt. Affirmed".

"1. The justices of the peace of a county can lawfully meet, organize and act only at the time of their annual meeting [first Monday in June] and on such days as the Board of Commissioners may appoint for special meetings, not oftener than once in three months; therefore.

"2. A meeting of the justices of the peace of a county held on a day other than the first Monday in June, and called, not by the Commissioners but by the chairman of the Board of Justices, was not a lawful meeting, and its proceedings were unauthorized and without force."

SUMMER SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS.

The University will offer instruction to teachers during the summer at three different schools.

1. The University Summer School at Chapel Hill in the University building, offers full courses in twenty different subjects, taught by sixteen professors. Session, July 2 to July 28 Tuition, $5.
2. The School of Geology at King's Mountain, beginning June 14. Tuition, $10.
3. The School of Biology at Beaufort, beginning June 14. Tuition, $10.

For information, address President Winston, Chapel Hill.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

Lou Paris, of Henderson county, a white girl aged 16 years, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of 15 years on a verdict of murder in the second degree. Her victim was Will Johnson, who had paid the girl attention and then went off and used slanderous language about her. She provided herself with a knife and the first time she met him she stabbed him to the heart.

There was a joint celebration of Memorial day at Chattanooga, Tenn., and at Lexington, Ky., on May 30th The graves of Federal and Confederate dead were decorated alike and speeches made by prominent ex-soldiers of both sides. This innovation will be continued in the future.

Capt. W. A. Graham, of Lincoln county, has met with the serious loss of his residence, household furniture, clothing &c. by fire. The kitchen was saved and the family are living in there for the present. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

A set of scoundrels bent on mischief wrecked a train on the Mobile & Ohio railroad in Missouri on the 5th. The fireman was killed and the engineer seriously wounded. All the passengers escaped uninjured.

Vernon Shry was shot and instantly killed by Chas. Henly on the 5th. The trouble was the outgrowth of attentions paid Shry's sister by Henly. The scene of action was near Leesburg, Va.

George Ladd and Newton Ladd, uncle and nephew, fought to the bitter end with pistols in Maury county, Tenn., on the 5th. A family secret was the trouble. George may recover.

The Watson-Black contested election case from the Tenth District of Georgia, has been disposed of in favor of Mr. Black. It is possible that a minority report may yet be filed.

There is trouble in the Cumberland coal mining regions of Maryland, caused by strikers. The situation is so alarming that the Maryland troops were ordered out.

At the Greenleaf-Johnson Company's mill, at Howard, Bertie Co., two men were killed and several injured on Tuesday of last week by the explosion of a boiler.

Hattie Robey, a young lady of 16 years was caught on the track by a backward moving train in Washington City and her body crushed and mangled beyond recognition.

Cumberland county was visited by a severe hail storm Sunday of last week. It is said to have been the most destructive ever had there.

Gen. W. P. Roberts, of Gates Co., has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate to be Consul at Victoria, B. C.

There were cloud bursts at Portland, Oregon, and at Pueblo, Colo., on the 5th. Water was six feet deep in the streets.

The report this week states that the cold snap several weeks ago killed one-half of the Georgia cotton crop.

Floyd Jones, a brakeman on the D. & N. railroad, dropped dead at Tar River on the 4th.

A telephone line between Raleigh and Durham is in course of construction.

JUDGE HINES' NOMINATION.

The Atlanta Constitution has to say of Judge Hines, Populist nominee for Governor of Georgia, the following:

"In the nomination of Judge Hines for governor by the Populist convention of Georgia the expected has happened. He has no opposition, although a strenuous effort was made to induce Mr. Watson to become the candidate, but, with the shrewdness which seems to characterize all politicians who hail from the section once controlled by Alexander H. Stephens and Robert Toombs, Mr. Watson refused to permit his name to be used. The nomination, therefore, went to Judge Hines, who is a man of charater and standing."

Dr. Staley President of Elon College.

[Durham Sun.]

Dr. W. W. Staley, who has been pastor of the Christian Church in Suffolk, Va., for several years, has been elected President of Elon College, Dr. Long having resigned some months ago. Mr. W. P. Lawrence, of Randolph county, who graduated this year and was valedictorian of his class was elected assistand teacher of English, without even having applied for the position. He is an exceptionally bright young man.

TWO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS.

1892—Give us a chance.
1894—Give us another chance.

THERE IS NO REASON IN THEM.

"Editor of the Observer:

"If any one thing has strengthened the Populist movement in North Carolina more than another, its been the continual begging of the deserters of Democracy to come back to the Democratic party, and trying to convince them that they are wrong. I acknowledge that occasionally you find a man who claims membership in the clans who will listen to what you say and talk sense back to you, but the rank and file of them are as destitute of reason as a blind calf. They know it all, and everybody who is not equally as big a fool is going hellwards according to their idea. Talk about their being poor, deceived, deluded men will not do—they have gone into the rattle-trap through choice, after knowing, if capable of knowing, just what such doctrine as they preach tends to, viz: socialism and anarchy.

* * *

"I said in the beginning that trying to reason the case gave them strength, and I cite Rockingham county as proof. Webster's Weekly spent weeks and months trying to reason the case, only to find on election day that they had carried the county. Bro. Webster was no doubt honest in it, but it proved a failure, and will prove so again whenever tried.

* * *

C. W. HUNT.
Burlington, N. C., May 18, '94."

The spirit in which the above is written is bad and needs no comment, but Mr. Hunt makes one good point for the People's party. Where principles of the party are discussed by the opposition there the People's party has gained ground. The same is true everywhere and this explains why the Democratic machine has resorted to so much abuse and ridicule. When they attempt to reason or answer our arguments they lose and we gain the hearts of the people.

THE SITUATION IN CUMBERLAND.

Buckhorn, N. C., May 30, '94.

MR. EDITOR:—The manœverings of the Democratic party in Cumberland Co. is quite different from other counties. If the fight between the East and West gets to raging Jarvis will be dropped by Cumberland and everything will work heart and hand for Ransom.

Cumberland wants Jarvis and Ransom both, but rather have Ransom. Ransom doubtless has the Democracy of Cumberland by the throat, and there is no one to stir up strife since Lord Simmons' confirmation which caused Maj. Hale to "drop the conquering ring."

Maj. Hale was mad with Simmons about the London appointment and was trying to get revenge by making a howl against him. It is strange, but yet it is true, Maj. Hale has not mentioned Simmons in several weeks, not even told the people that Simmons was confirmed.

It is an evident fact that Maj. Hale is ready to do whatever the machine says. The Democrats in their county convention will instruct for no one, but the machine will have their eyes open and will nominate Ransom men for the Legislature.

The Democratic party is struggling for breath in this county, and they well know that the Populists have the majority and their only hope is to make another steal, provided they can control the County Commissioners, but the controlling of the Commissioners is doubtful, and they are making arrangements to elect a new Board to prepare for the great battle of ballots in the election of 1896. The present Board of Commissioners, it seems, have thrown the political thieves of the Democratic party out of their wits, yet the Commissioners are Democrats to the core, but are honest and honorable men and are determined not to be led by a gang of ballot box thieves like sheep to the slaughter.

Cross Creek, Fayetteville, will furnish, from the present outlook, all the county officers and the Legislative ticket. John G. Shaw wants Grady's shoes; Henry L. Cook wants to take Frank McNiel's place as Solicitor, and Judge McRae wants and expects to be re-elected.

The Democratic orators will denounce Cleveland and hold to the "Southern end" of the Chicago platform.

The fallacies of the Democratic "chance" is adding daily to the People's party. Democratic mistakes exposed by the reform press throws consternation in their ranks.

The Democrats are not a unit among themselves. There are no two that can agree, and "a house divided against itself cannot stand." But they will appeal to the "dear people" for another "chance," in fact "Give us another chance" will be their platform. DUNK DOWNIMG.

A Wholly Novel and Original Love Story.

[Chicago Record.]

Chapter I.

Sophronia loved Charles madly. Also Charles loved Sophronia.

Chapter II.

He proposed and was instantly accepted.

Chapter III.

Sophronia's parents approved the match and so did the parents of Charles.

Chapter IV.

No relative or enemy interfered, and no one felt displeased with anything.

Chapter V.

After a pleasant engagement they were happily married and never divorced.

HOW MORE OF YOUR MONEY GOES.

EX CONGRESSMAN TOM WATSON GIVES THE FACTS AND FIGURES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT---WHAT IT COSTS AND WHAT IT DOES.

More Money that is Both Legally and Illegally Wasted.

Occasionally one citizen out of a hundred gets a package of seed from his congressman. To this extent said citizens knows there is such a thing as the Agricultural Department.

Another citizen out of a thousand gets a copy of the government's valuable work on the Diseases of the Horse, and to that extent feels kindly to the whole establishment.

But it is a safe assertion that so far as the average tax-payer is concerned the Agricultural Department is a myth, except as to its ravenous appetite for money.

I find that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, they spent one hundred thousand dollars for seeds, vines, trees and bulbs to be distributed among the people, while for the same period the office-holders of the department drew two hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars salaries!

A more costly lot of seed this world never saw.

To give you some idea of the way offices are multipled and salaries piled up I will state that the Secretary of Agriculture draws $8,000 per year; his assistant $4,500; a chief clerk, $2,500; private secretary, $2,000; stenographer, $1,400 private secretary to the assistant secretary, $1,600: librarian, $1,800; assistant librarian $1,400; stationery clerk, $1,600; two clerks of class four, $3,600; four clerks of class two, $5,500, three clerks of class three, $4,800; seven clerks of class one $8,400; eight clerks (class not given,) $8,000; six clerks, $5 040. Engineer, $1,600; fireman, $900; assistant fireman, $720; another at $600; two night watchmen, $1,440: carpenters, laborers, messengers, painters and charmen, $1,500.

This batch of salaries in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture amounts to $80,500. per year.

Then comes the Division of accounts and Disbursements.

The salaries in this branch of the Department of Agriculture amounts to $19,100.

Then comes the Division of Statistics with salaries to the melody of $36,100.

The salaries in the Division of Botany reach $8,600.

The Division of Entomology carries salaries of $9,500.

Entomology means the science or natural history of insects.

Then comes the Division of Ornithology, Mammology, and Biological Survey, and the salaries are $9,860.

Biology means the science of life; ornithology relates to birds: and mammology relates to animals which suckle their young.

Then comes the Division of Pomology, in which the salaries are $6,300. Pomology is the science of fruits.

Then comes $4,700 as annual salaries for the Division of Micrascopy; $5,600 for the Division of Vegetable Pathology; $7,820 for the Division of Forestry; $17,100 for the Division of Chemistry; $6,300 for the Division of Records and Editing; $17,000 for the Division on Illustration and Engravings; $13,520 for the Division of Seeds; $8,460 for the Document and Folding Rooms; $2,500 for the Superintendent of the Experimental Garden and Grounds, $3,840 for the Curator of the Museum and his assistants.

The grand total, as before stated, is $256,800.

More than a quarter million dollars in salaries alone!

For the collection of Agricultural Statistics $102,500 was spent during that year; for Botanical Experiments, $40,000. (This item has already been mentioned.)

For investigating the History and Habits of Insects, $27.800; for Biological investigations, $15,000; for Pomological information, for investigation with the microscope, $2,000; Vegetable Pathological investigations and experiments. $15,000; for Chemicol experiment, and investigations, $19, 400; Fiber investigations, $10,000; for investigation Forestry, $15,050; for Illustration materials, $2,000; for the purchase of Seeds, $105,400, material for folding room, $2,000; for materials, labor and improvement in the Experimental grounds and gardens, $28,500; museum supplies, $4,000; for furniture, casses and repairs, $12,000; books for Library, $2,000; postage, $500; contingent expenses, $25,000; salaries and expenses of the Bureau of Animal Industry, $500,000.

This branch of the service is charged with the inspection of meats and animals with a view to the prevention of the spread of disease.

$15,000 was spent for that year on Quarantine Stations for imported cattle, and $727,000 on Agricultural Experiment Stations.

If you happen to need a red hot opinion on Experiment Stations you just drop a line of inquiry to Hon. Jim Barrett, of Augusta, Ga.

$50,000 was spent that year on experiments in the manufucture of sugar.

The total sum of all these various items was for that year, $1,731,600.

Continued on second page.

Press Opinions.

A Clumsy Trick.

(Virginia Sun.)

There is plenty of bribery going in the Senate to induce changes in the tariff bill favorable to the trusts and monopolies, but the attempt on Senators Hunton and Kyle was not a part of it. This was simply a clumsy Democratic trick to divert attention from the real culprits, and to scare Senators into passing some sort of a tariff bill so that their party, in rags and tatters of broken promises, might have some pretence of decent apparel to appear before the people in.

Something of a Mistery.

(Richmond Star.)

A writer in the Courier Journal hits the truth squarely on the head when he says that the real struggle in this nation is no longer between the North and the South, but between the arrogant and grrdy East on the one hand and the toiling millions of the West and the South on the other. We have long been convinced of this fact, and why the masses down this way should allow themselves to be deluded by the cry of "nigger" when the plutocrat is the same everywhere, whether he fought with Lee or with Grant, is something that partakes of a mystery to us.

STAND UP---A WORD WITH YOU.

Stand up, Mr. Democrat; we want a word with you.

There is a universal cry of hard times.

And every Republican paper in the country is declaring that the Democratic party is to blame for it.

Your Republican neighbors are right straddle of your neck.

They are jumping on you with both feet.

They are dancing on you.

They are "rubbing it in."

And yet the "hard times" are just as much the fault of the Republican party as of the Democratic.

If Ben Harrison had been elected instead of Cleveland our bankmade "panic" would have occurred just the same.

It was all cut and dried. It did not make any difference which was elected; the game was ready, and after the election was over the trick was sprung.

And Ben Harrison would have done exactly what Cleveland has done. He would have played right into the hands of Wall Street.

He would have issued more bonds—and he does not dare to publicly assert to-day that he would not!

He would have vetoed a free coinage or seigniorage bill—and he dare not say to the contrary!

He would have approved a repeal of the Sherman law—and he dare not deny it!

In 1876 we were having just as hard times as we are having to-day. It followed the great Republican panic of 1873.

And yet, all of your great papers of to-day, and all of your leaders, are apologizing for the hard times, just as if you were responsible for them.

Your great papers and your leaders are joining your enemies and concealing the truth about the cause of the hard times.

You are pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the monkeys of Wall Street.

You are being made to do the dirty work for the very men who are responsible for the present condition of things.

Do You Want A Teacher?

Chapel, Hill, N. C.
June 5th, 1894.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—The following gentlemen have graduated from the State University with the degrees opposite their names. They desire to enter the profession of teaching. In addition to their academic studies, they have taken the professional courses in the science and art of teaching and in the history of education. They are all earnest, capable men, of good health and upright charictor. I heartily commend them to the teachers of the State, and bear testimony to their fitness for employment in more responsible positions in the public and private school service.

Address communications to the gentelemen named, or to the President of the University, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Yours Very Truly,
E. A. Alderman.

Alexander Caswell Ellis, A. B., Chapel Hill N. C. Age 23; taught two years; special work in Language, Latin and Philology; Episcopalian. W. P. M. Currie, A. B., West End, N. C. Age 31; Presbyterian; taught one year. Nathan Toms, Ph B., Hertford, N. C. Age 22; Methodist. Eugene M. Snipes, Ph. B., Chapel Hill, N. C. Age 25; Methodist taught one year. E. E. Gillespie, A. B., Greensboro, N. C. Age 24; Presbyterian; taught one term. Wm. F. Harding, Ph. B., Greenville, N C. Age 22; Methodist; taught one term. G. E. Petty, B. S., Greensboro, N. C. Age 26; Friend; taught two years. S. A. Hodgin, Ph. B., Greensboro, N. C. Age 30; Friend; taught two years. L. N. Hickerson. B. L., Ronda, Wilkes County, N. C. Age 21; Baptist. Geo. R. Little, Ph. B., Bethel, Pitt County, N. C. Age, 21; Basptist; taught two years. Jesse M. Oldham, A. B., Oaks, N. C. Age 23; Presbyterian.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

We give below some extracts from Thomas Jefferson's writings, which may prove instructive to our Democratic friends, and show them that the Populists of to-day stand where the founder of their party stood nearly a century ago.

JEFFERSON ON MONEY.

The following are some of the many decorations of Mr. Jefferson on the question of money.

"And so the nation may continue to issue its bills as far as it wants require and the limit of its circulation will admit. Those limits understood to extend with us at present to $200,000,000, a greater sum than would be necessary for any war. But this, the only resource which the government could command with certainty, the states have unfortunately fooled away, nay, corruptly alienated to swindlers and shavers, under the cover of private banks. Say, too, as an additional evil, that the disposable funds of individuals to this great amount have thus been withdrawn from improvement and useful enterprise, and employed in the useless, usurious, and demoralizing practices of bank directors and their accomplices. In the war of 1755 our state availed itself of this fund by issuing a paper money bottomed on a specific tax for its redemption, and to insure its credit, bearing an interest of 5 per cent. Within a very short time not a bill of this emission was to be found in circulation. It was locked up in the chests of executors, guardians, widows, farmers, etc. We then issued bills bottomed on a redeeming tax, but bearing no interest. These were readily received, and never depreciated a single farthing." Opinions of Thomas Jefferson in 1813, his letters to John W. Epps, June 24, 1813; Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 139, 140.

"The question will be asked, and ought to be looked at, what is to be the course if loans cannot be obtained? There is but on—'Carthago delendaest.' Bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulating medium must be restored to the nation to whom it belongs. It is the only fund on which they can rely for loans; it is the only recourse which can never fail them, and it is an abundant one for every necessary purpose. Treasury bills, bottomed on taxes, as may be found necessary, thrown into circulation will take the place of so much gold and silver, which last, when crowded, will find an efflux into other countries, and thus keep the quantum of medium at its salutary level. Let the banks continue, if they please, but let them discount for cash alone or for Treasury notes." Letter Sept. 11, 1813, volume 6, page 194.

JEFFERSON ON BANKS.

"I have ever opposed money of banks; not of those discounting for cash, but of those foisting their own paper in circulation, and thus banishing our cash. My zeal against those institutions was so warm and open at the establishment of the bank of the United States that I was derided as a maniac by the tribe of bank mongers who were seeking to filch from the public, thus swindling on barren grains.

Letter of Thomas Jefferson to President Adams, Jan. 24. 1814.

In a letter to John Taylor, May 28, 1816, he said: (Jefferson's Works, volume 6, pages 605-606.)

Their predecessors. And I sincerely believe, with you, that banking institutions are more dangerous than standing armies, and that the principle of spending money to be paid by posterity under the name of funding but swindling futurity on a large scale."

Mr. Jefferson further said:

"Let us found a government where there shall be no extremely rich men and no abjectly poor ones. Let us found a government upon the intelligence of the people and the equitable distribution of property. Let us make laws where there shall be no governmental partnership with favored classes. Let us protect all, in life, liberty and property, and then say to every American citizen, with the gifts that God has given you, your brain and brawn and energy, work out your own fortunes under a just government and an equal jurisprudence."

As far back as December 15, 1803, he wrote to Albert Gallatin: (Jefferson's Works, volume 4, pages 519-520.)

"This institution (national bank) is one of the most deadly hostilities existing against the principles and form of our constitution.

A FETCHING DEFINITION.

We find the following in the Washington Post:

"Representative McKeighan yesterday treated the House to a brief but exceedingly fetching definition of what constitutes a Populist and what evolutionary process develops a Mugwump. In replying to Mr. Walker, of Mass., he said: 'A Mugwump is mere a Republican with a conscience—a Republican with courage to do right—a Republican with brains to think and who insists on thinking, and thinks himself out of the Republican party and becomes a full-fledged Mugwump. Then he is taken in the Democratic fold on probation. If he ceases to think he is allowed to remain, but if he still insists on his right to think he is driven into the Third party, and that makes him a Populist.' This definition was greeted with applause. Just then Mr. McKeighan's time expired and an extension was not granted, or the Populist leader might have added to the store of knowledge of both parties on the subject."

CRASH! GOES ANOTHER ROTTEN PLANK

IN THE SUGAR TRUST, WALL STREET, DEMOCRATIC CHICAGO PLATFORM.

THE STATE BANK TAX REPEAL BILL OVERWHELMING SLAUGHTERED BY A DEMOCRATIC HOUSE.

Another Convincing Proof that Wall street has the Democratic Party by the Throat---Tillman, a Temperance Missionary in Yankee Land. He Converts the "Yanks" to the Palmetto Dispensary Brand of Prohibition Whiskey---Some Points in the History of Tillman and Irby, the Leaders of the new Democratic Dispensation in South Carolina.

(Special to THE CAUCASIAN)

Washington, June 6.—He looked the country deacon in his Sunday clothes as he sat in the waiting room of the railroad station. It was Ben Tillman, the retributive Chief Magistrate of the cyclonic little commonwealth of South Carolina. In close conversation with him was the dark-visaged, beatle-browed, burly McCune, the editor of the National Economist. McCune is reported here to be a rich man, the owner of a brown-stone front, and dresses with the care and elegance of a retired bank president. During the national campaign he got mixed up in some way with the wicked J. Font Tillman, who now holds a $4,000 appointment under Cleveland as the price of his perfidy and treachery to the Farmers' Alliance.

MORE PINE KNOT THAN HUGENOT.

Among the elite in the cockade State, blood that shows no stain of Hugenot is disgustingly plebian. In appearance Tillman is a backwoodsman of the Lincoln type. The pugnacity and combativeness that ranks him with Waite, of Colorado, and Pennoyer, of Oregon, is not visible in his manner, talk or general make-up. The common understanding is that he is a demagogue, but the distinction between a successful demagogue and a statesman is purely metaphysical. The address he delivered before the Temperance Congress in New York typifies the man. He talked temperance to the "Yanks" in the same matter-of-fact way that he used the shot gun in the suppression of the recent whiskey insurrection in South Carolina. The audience gave him an ovation and he gave the audience the cold shivers when he talked Prohibition from the standpoint of common sense and human experience. He has but one eye, but he quickly, intuitively sees both sides of a question. He may not be a broad man, but he is a quick man. People who doubt his loyalty reserve the privilege of vindicating his name from any and all suspicions. They watch him not because they suspect him, but just a way they have of adjusting "checks and balances." He is a close student of men and history. He is well up in the academics—an acquisition since his incumbency as governor.

A PICTURESQUE CHARACTER.

He is an idol smasher—an iconoclast. A spark started the revolution that has made him a picturesque character in post-bellum politics. It began with the agitation looking to the establishment of an Agricultural College in the State. It ended in the complete overthrow of the Bourbon oligarchy in the State, the establishment of the college, the election of Irby as Wade Hampton's successor in the Senate, and the election of six anti-Bourbon Democratic Congressmen. What is now expected to happen, is Tillman's election to the Senate to succeed Butler. He is very confident that it will happen that way, albeit there are mutterings and mysterious out-givings among the officially unemployed. One looks for some hidden force

BEHIND TILLMAN'S PERSONALITY

In the attempt to account for these splendid achievements in South Carolina reform politics. It is discovered by common consent in the Laurens county game-cock, J. L. M. Irby. He is Tillman's antithesis genealogically. Patrician blooded, he is kin by blood and marriage to the South Carolina aristocracy His father was one of the wealthiest planters in the State, a man of exalted virtues and character, a typical Southern gentleman. Whatever young Irby has attempted since his manhood, he has done thoroughly. He is an earnest, intense, absorbing personality. Concentration and organization are the forces he has contributed to the reform movement. He has the intuition of a born leader and the impetuosity and recklessness af a political desperado. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, he is a "deliberative body." Quick on the trigger, his aim is almost unerring. He scents danger from afar, is always in the saddle and is the "Stonewall" Jackson of South Carolina politics. He gives no quarters and asks none. At Chicago he raised the black flag and has never lowered it. The aspersion on his Democracy by the Cleveland administration has stung him to the quick and provoked a resentment that nothing short of revenge will satisfy. He stands head and shoulders above any man in the Senate in aggressiveness and independence A few more like him would be a God send to the country.

In the attempt to defeat the repeal of the Sherman law he said what other Senators thought but had not the manhood to say; and he is doing what no other Senator dare do, standing up to what he then said.

Tillman agitates, Irby formulates and executes. Irby is at the throttle, Tillman signals the air brakes. Leadership has won a great reform victory in South Carolina. It has been accomplished in the teeth of a stubborn, desperate, insolent, tyrannical political oligarchy. Less manhood, less sagacity, less determination, less aggressiveness, less persistency and failure would undoubtedly have resulted. Tillman and Irby are invaluable to each other They operate in different spheres. When they part company on differences affecting the reform policy in the State the end is not remote. The repeated attempts to disparage Irby and stir up unpleasantness between Tillman and himself is the work of a mean selfish, designing, cowardly spirit.

CRASH GOES ANOTHER PLANK.

Nothing is now left of the Democratic party that met in convention at Chicago in 1892 but Wall street and the sugar trust. Crash went the last rotten plank in its scandal breeding platform when the House to-day defeated the bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on State banks. Every vital party principle enunciated at Chicago has now been repudiated.

Tariff robbery, so fiercely denounced at Chicago, is now a Democratic principle. For McKinleyism there condemned as the "culminating atrocity of tariff legislation" has been substituted Gormanism, the scandalized atrocity of vindictive legislation and Democratic imbecility. The pledge to reform the tariff has been audaciously repudi-

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

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TO CELEBRATE THE 2ND DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Chairman of the National Ex. Com. of the People's Party has issued an address calling upon the People's party everywhere to celebrate the 4th of July, the birth-day of the People's party, as the 2nd Declaration of American Independence. In view of the above call, the State Ex. Com. of the People's party calls upon every voting precinct in the State to meet on Saturday June 30th, and elect delegates to a county convention, and also to elect an executive committee of five for said precinct or township. Every voting precinct shall be entitled to three delegates and one additional delegate for every 25 votes and majority fraction thereof cast at said precinct in 1892 for the People's party nominee for Governor. The county conventions shall meet on Wednesday, July 4th, to celebrate the anniversary of the first National convention of the People's party, and for the election of delegates to the State, Congressional and Judicial conventions.

Each county shall elect to each of the above conventions two delegates at large, one additional delegate for every one hundred votes and majority fraction thereof cast for the People's party nominee for Governor in 1892. The county chairman and the chairmen of the various townships or precinct Ex. Committees shall compose the County Ex. Com. This committee shall meet and elect a county chairman who may or may not be one of its own members on July 4th. The name and post-office of every member of the County Ex. Com. should at once be forwarded to the chairman of the State Ex. Committee.

THE TWO OLD PARTIES AGREE.

The Alabama Democratic State convention has initiated the campaign of duplicity and deception, or it has denuded the Democratic party of its diaphanous disguise as a free coinage party. Oates, an avowed administration Democrat, was nominated for governor. In the face of an overwhelmuing free silver sentiment in Alabama, he defiantly voted to repeal the Sherman law. There is no question about his position. Following his nomination the convention adopted the following resolution:

"While there are differences of opinion among us in matters of detail, we all believe in the free coinage of silver, when it can be done consistently with the maintenance of a sound and safe currency."

In other words the free coinage of silver now is incompatible with the maintenance of a "sound and safe currency." The resolution means that or it means nothing. Obviously it was written or suggested by John Sherman.

It defines the Republican position on the silver question and removes the last shade of difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. The two parties now agree openly and avowedly on the tariff and financial question. The Alabama resolution blazes the way. It gives the lie to the cowardly declaration of the Chicago platform and strips the Democratic party of all disguise. It affords the people an object lesson. It is the doctrince of Shylock and the Wall street sharper. It repealed the Sherman law and demonetized silver. It goes to the bottom of the controversy over silver. It draw the line on the ratio of 16 to 1, and leaves the Populist party the sole antagonist of the Republican-Democratic-Wall-Street financial theory. What Shylock objects to the free coinage of silver if he is allowed to dictate how much silver the dollar shall shall contain? John Sherman has already said that he favored the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 32 to 1. It should end forever the cowardly Democratic policy of deception and duplicity.

The Alabama convention has done a manly and courageous thing. It avows the fact that Cleveland is the official head of the Democratic party. If he is lost the Democratic party is lost. His fate is the fate of the Democratic party. That is manly. The Courier-Journal vigorously sums up the situation when it says:

"Even at the sacrifice of the inconsistency which alone made harmony in Alabama possible, we are bound to stand by the administration, and, if it must be so, if the fatal indecision, or obstinacy, or whatever we may call it, in the President's intellectual make-up, which has already cost us so dear, should continue to confuse our counsels and defeat our plans, diminishing us to a mere straggling and retreating army, the Courier-Journal will be found even among among the body-guard, that faithfully, though heart-brokenly, escorts its chieftain to the rear."

Honest people respect a manly foe. They hate the sneak and bushwhacker. What does the Charlotte Observer say to the Courier-Journal's position?

Is there a Cleveland Democrat in the State, among the thousand Federal office-holders, whose bread and meat is the price of Ransom's betrayal of the people who has the courage to take an honest stand on this great question?

DON'T BE DECEIVED BY APPEARANCES.

Everywhere that we go we are told that the reform cause is gaining ground. Every mail brings us letters from different parts of the State saying the same thing.

We believe that this is true, but yet we want to warn the people not to be deceived by appearances.

When the party lash is popped by the Democrtic machine next fall, hundreds, who now declare that they will never vote another Democratic ticket, and will support the People's party, will then be found falling in line and following the machine as of old.

When that time comes many of the friends of the people and the people's cause will be surprised and to a certain extent disappointed.

That is what we want to warn you against now, or rather to ask you to take steps so that the result will be different.

Nine men out of ten who voted the Democratic ticket last fall and who are now expressing dissatisfaction with the party, are dissatisfied more because the Democratic papers that they read express dissatisfaction than from any thought and investigation which they have made themselves.

If these men continue to read nothing but Democratic papers, next fall, when these papers begin to whoop up the party and show why it is the duty of every man, no matter how much the party leaders have fooled them or betrayed the interest of the people, to fall in line and vote the ticket in the State and give them another chance, they will return to their idols. In short the very cause that is now making them appear to be dissatisfied, will then make them serve the machine again.

Understand, this is not true of all, but it is true of a large number. There is but one thing that will save these men to the people's cause, and that is to get them now, while they are not under the party lash, to read THE CAUCASIAN, or some such reform paper that will show them what must be done before relief ever comes to the people.

They must read a paper which will step by step expose the demagoguery and hypocrisy which the machine papers are already begining to use.

The fact is (and we want to say it as a timely warning) that the members of the reform cause in North Carolina are not doing as much work now as they have done. Too many of us are relying on appearance.

We must remember that this dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks does not mean strenghth for the reform cause only in a small degree, but it means that a golden opportunity is offered us.

If we neglect the opportunity to now reach the intellect of every voter and to appeal to his heart and conscience, we will be woefully disappointed at the result next fall.

Such an opportunity for getting reform literature read by all honest voters has never before been presented to any party, and if we lose or waste this opportunity, it is probably that such a one will never come to the People's party again.

No one appreciates the noble wark which the reformers in this State have done more than we do. We appreciate the work they have done for THE CAUCASIAN, but at the same time we realize that a golden opportunity is now being lost if every reformer does not put his shoulder to the wheel and push the work of education while it is possible to educate. Put THE CAUCASIAN into the hands of the people now and it will bear fruit. Let every reformer work as if victory depends upon his individual efforts, and then victory will surely crown the effort us all.

FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

Our proposition to send THE CAUCASIAN till Jan. 1st, 1895, for fifty cents is good for *new subscribers only*. If all of our subscribers were to get the paper this long for 50 cents we would lose money. We make this liberal offer to induce those who have never taken the paper to do so now, also to induce our friends to get up clubs and pay the money themselves to get the paper into the hands of more people. Every old subscriber must renew at the regular price. We feel sure that you will all see the justice in this and the necessity for it. There is no money in publishing a paper like THE CAUCASIAN for $1.00 a year. Let every subscriber whose time expires between now and the election renew for a year.

WHO SHOULD SPEAK AT A STATE INSTITUTION.

When Congressman Bryan, who is a Democrat, spoke at the State Normal and Industrial School, his speech gave offence because he advocated the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. They said that both sides of the question should have been presented or he should have taken a fossil subject for a speech at a State Institution. The next week the Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, who is also a Democrat, spoke at the State University. He took the side of the gold standard. This was better than taking a fossil subject, but of course the speech will give offence to the same persons who criticised Mr. Bryan. and for the same reason, because he did not present both sides. We do them the justice to say this, though they had so far failed to express their disapproval.

The officers of the two State Institutions should not be criticised for selecting men who will speak on live subjects, even though the speaker should at times forget some of the proprieties of the occasion. Even if they should break the rule that they have been following, and invite a speaker who was a Republican, a Populist or a Prohibitionist, they should not be criticised, for a State Institution belongs to all the people and to no one political party. But we are sure that there are some machine Democrats in the State who would denounce and resolve to remove the officers of any State Institution if any besides Democrats were invited. In fact it would not surprise us if such effort were made against those who would dare to invite any but gold bug, monopoly Democrats.

This should not be so and the sooner the people get rid of the domination of a party controlled by such an intolerant machine the better for these Institutes and for the whole State and the citizens thereot.

The telegrams from Wilson sent to the Charlotte Observer and other daily papers about the speeches of Capt. Kitchin and Col. Skinner at the Wilson meeting, said that there were 1,200 people present and spoke in a fairly decent manner about the speeches. This was more than the machine could stand. The North Carolinian copies these telegrams expressing surprise at the size of the crowd and said that it must have been sent by a People's party man. The Carolinian evidently thought that the reporter told the truth and desired to lecture him for not doctoring the report and doing the necessary lying for the Democratic party. But when the editor of that paper learns that there were over 2,500 people present and that the meeting was enthusiastic and a great success, he ought to be very much gratified at the telegram.

The State Ex. Com. of the Alliance was in session at Raleigh last week. After a thorough examination the books of all officers were found correct. The next session of the State Alliance will be held at Greensboro. The Committee decided not to send speakers to the next County Alliance meetings. This action was taken because the Committee deemed it more important that every county be represented at the next State Alliance than to have speeches in July, and it was feared that some counties would not have sufficient funds to cover the expense of both.

We are waiting to hear from Mr. Glenn. He ought to speak out like a man. Not only has he the President's permission to publish the letter but he has the high moral support of Mr. Webster of the Reidsville Weekly, who says Mr. Cleveland told Simmons several times during the campaign that he was a friend of silver. Oates, the administration candidate for Governor of Alabama, makes substantially the same statement. Produce the letter, Mr. Glenn. Otherwise the people will pass judgment according to the evidence that is in.

The Charlotte Observer should now question the propriety of Hoke Smith discussing the tariff and advocating a gold standard at the University (a State Institution) without having some one there to present the other side. It will be remembered that when Congressman Bryan discussing free coinage of silver at Greensboro, that the Observer entered its protest at such conduct at a State Institution unless the other side of the money question could also be presented.

The Charlotte Observer commenting upon the eleccion in Oregon announces with great pleasure that the State has gone Republican and says that that was so much better than for the People's Party to have won the victory. This would lead us to believe that the Observer would help the Republican party to power in North Carolina before it would see the People crush the Democratic machine and take charge of the government of the State.

If you are fishing for business THE CAUCASIAN will furnish the bait.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

A GREAT COMMENCEMENT AND A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

Hoke Smith's Speech—The Outlook for the Institution.

Last week the University of North Carolina celebrated its 99th birthday. It was probably the best Commencement since the War; and on Commencement day the large and elegant Memorial Hall was filled to its utmost. Next year the University will celebrate its Centennial, which occasion is expected, and will no doubt, eclipse all the other Commencements since its beginning.

The number of Trustees present was unusually large. Many questions of interest and importance to the future success of the University were discussed and acted upon. The late feeling existing among the students between the Fraternity and non-Fraternity men, it is hoped, will soon be remedied by wise and just action by the Trustees and Faculty. The management of the Institution is to be congratulated upon the wonderful success of the Institution. The number of students now being larger than at any time since the War. The fact that the Literary Societies, which have been such an important and valuable feature of University life for nearly a century, are not to-day in as vigorous condition as they have been, is, however, one of the things to be regretted and to be remedied. The cause of this is generally recognized and conceded, and it is hoped that at an early day the Faculty and the Trustees will take proper steps to make these two organizations largely the governing power among the student body and the focus of College life.

One of the features of Commencement exercises, was the meeting of the Alumni Association on Tuesday, at which steps were taken looking to the proper celebration of the 100th Commencement of the University next year.

Dr. Reid, President of Greensboro Female College, was selected among the Alumni this year to deliver an appropriate address. His subject was the life and character of the late Dr. Charles F. Deems. In a fitting, eloquent and impressive manner the speaker sketched the life and work of this wonderful man, whose labors for so many years was given to the University, and to religious and educational work in our State.

The Senior class exercises and the representative speaking, the contest of the orators between the Literary Societies, were the other two prominent features of the same day.

Thursday was Commencement day proper. The orations by members of the graduating class, which this year consists of 30 members, were delivered as follows: T. S. Rollins, of Asheville, "Two Factors of Modern Civilization;" A. C. Ellis, of Louisburg, "Permanence in Change;" E. E. Gillespie, of Greensboro, "A Plea for Scientific Training of the Teachers;" T. B. Lee, of Mocksville, "The State and the Child;" C. L. Van Noppen, of Durham. "The Influence of Holland in American Institutions;" W. F. Harding, of Greenville, "Truth and Poetry."

HON. HOKE SMITH S SPEECH.

The great attraction of the day, of course, was the annual oration of Hon. Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior of the United States Government. His subject was "North Carolina's Possibilities and Responsibilities." After being introduced by Dr. Winston in very happy and appropriate terms, he was warmly cheered by 3,000 people in the vast audience. After preliminary reference to his early childhood at Chapel Hill, while his father was a member of the Faculty at the University, he went directly to his subject in a bold, vigorous and practical speech. He awakened enthusiasm and interest from the beginning and held it to the end. He called attention to the advice given by Horace Greely to young men before the War to go West; he said that that advice was good at that time.

He attributed the advantages of the West and the superior growth of the East over the South to two causes. First, to the institution of slavery. Second, the legislation incident to reconstruction. He claimed that the institution of slavery divided the people of the South into three classes. First, the rich slave owners who had no inducement to exert themselves for material gain. Second, the poor whites, who, brought into competition with slave labor, had no opportunity to accomplish results. Third, the slaves themselves, who labored without aspiration, doing only that which was forced upon them. It created an agricultural system which was calculated to gradually exhaust the soil, while it was productive of waste, and had no tendency to develop resources other than those of an agricultural nature.

He then sketched the results arising immediately after the War, and dealt with the reconstruction days in a manner that is familiar to us all in campaign speeches that we have heard for twenty years.

He said that to-day the advice of Horace Greely to go West was no longer good, that the South, and especially North Carolina, with all of her great resources and possibilities for wealth, was the inviting field for young men of talent and men with capital. He said that other sections of the country had out-stripped us in the accumulation of wealth, and that the remedy for this was, to put a school house on every hill-top. He then warned the people that legislation could not be depended on to change bad conditions, or to make conditions better any further than reduce taxation. He said that the statesmen could not add to our wealth, and that it was foolish to expect them to do so by changing the size of the dollar, or their number, as it was to expect the country merchant to whom we sell our corn to increase the amount of the corn by changing the size of the bushel.

After making this thrust at the majority of the people of North Carolina who believed that their wealth has been legislated away from them by contracting the currency and changing the purchasing power of the dollar, and who are to-day, not demanding that wealth be given them, but that the laws that legislate away their wealth be repealed and just laws put in their stead that will give every man a fair opportunity to accumulate wealth according to his success in creating it, he showed still further bad taste by saying, that he would not present one side of the money question as Congressman Bryan did at Greensboro. He followed this declaration by telling the people that the outlook was brightening for prosperity, because Congress would wipe out the odious tariff law by the 1st of July.

He then produced statistics comparing North Carolina with Massachusetts, and showed that North Carolina was increasing in wealth faster than Massachusetts.

THE CAUCASIAN will have something to say about these statistics and facts at another time. His crowning appeal was to urge leaders of certain political parties, we suppose, to resist and ignore what he called popular clamor. He said that he considered the present protest of the people against Sherman and Cleveland's financial policy wrong, and that therefore the leaders of the party should close their ears to it, and stand by the administration. At this point we remembered how the corporations and the machine politicians branded the demands for a railroad commission as a wild, crazy, popular clamor in '91, and now appeal after appeal was made to the would be leaders to shut their ears to the demands of the people. We also remembered how all these parties were silenced when the measure was adopted and put into operation, and so it will be when the demands for financial reforms are adopted and put into operation. Even those who fight it most bitterly now, will not dare to criticise it then.

He had much to say about demagoguery, cranks, anarchists, etc., which was applauded by every reformer present, for they thought his language applied very appropriately to the monopolies, gold bugs and their allies who are to-day oppressing the people.

His speech, however, was strong, vigorous and impressive from beginning to end, and while we wish to congratulate the speaker and the University upon the fact that live issues were dealt with, yet if Congressman Bryan's speech at Greensboro was inappropriate in any reference made, the present speech was ten-fold more so.

The University has done excellent work during the year. It has nad 400 students. The class of work is higher and more thorough. The improvements of the buildings and grounds greatly impress a visitor who has not been here for a couple of years. The older buildings have all renewed their youth and during the present summer the more modern ones will be renovated.

We regret to learn that Maj W. A. Graham, Trustee of the Business Agency Fund of the State Alliance, lost his dwelling, household furniture and several out houses by fire last week, June 5th. The well was so near the origin of the fire that the water from it could not be used. The papers belonging to the State Alliance were saved.

HOW MORE OF YOUR MONEY GOES.

[Continued from First Page.]

In connection with the Agricultural Department goes the Weather Bureau. It is charged with the duty of telling us what sort of weather we may expect if we behave ourselves and pay the preacher. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, this weather prediction service cost you to the tuneful total of $879,753.50.

To be kicked around by storms, scared to death with cyclones, and washed out of house and home by cloud bursts is bad enough, heaven knows; but to pay a million dollars per year to have a lot of cranks telling us about it before hand seem to be a heathenish luxury.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A GRAND FEATURE

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.

CONGRESSMAN SIBLEY

Writes a Patriotic Letter to Farmer Dean.

Bro. I. E. Dean, of New York, a member of the National Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance, has shown us a letter which he received a few months ago from Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania. You will see that he thought like THE CAUCASIAN did about the seigniorage bill. This is the extract:

I have never received a penny for a speech or permitted any one to pay my expenses, and what I have done in the cause I have done through love therefor. To me this is no sacrifice when I think what you have done in the fight for the people. When one of the best of oil operators sacrifices his business profits to champion the cause of the people, it makes what little I can do seem trivial.

We will probably see the seigniorage bill become a law, and the people will regard it as a great victory. To me it seemed so insignificant as to be unworthy our efforts. It was merely giving a man a drop of water from an overflowing fountain when that man was parched and dying from thirst. I have no doubt the President will sign the bill, it only blocks with an insignificant 55 millions of dollars the designs of those who seek more issue of bonds, for the double purpose of forcing the gold standard and the perpetuation of the National bank system.

The most singular thing to me is that the masses of the people do not see existing tendencies and rise up as one man and at the ballot box once for all right these wrongs and punish these crimes.

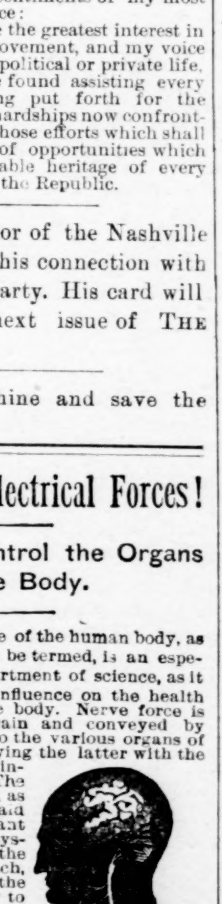
However, I have the broadest charity for those who do not see it as I do, and for those who do not agree with me on these questions, at least for those who honestly differ from me. For to be perfectly frank a few years ago when I used to hear you talk these questions I believed then that you were a perfect crank and fanatic, inspired with wild chimerical ideas as baseless in their foundation as the fabric of an idle dream. I continued in that belief until hearing the statements iterated and reiterated, and finally hearing authorities quoted, I determined once for all to find out the truth in the question. I took no political speeches but merely the dry and musty reports of public officials as made to congress. You can understand my astonishment as I pursued my investigations, to find that these statements which I had been hearing were not overdrawn, and you will readily see that there was not a great distance for me to travel in pursuit of such facts until I became enrolled in the ranks of the great army of cranks; and if to be a crank is to study to know the truth and having found it embrace it, then it must be that I am a thorough going crank.

But having for so many years looked with pity upon those disordered people who entertained the wild and chimerical views on financial subjects which I now entertain, it is no wonder that my charity for them is very broad. I can remember well that fifteen years or more ago you used to predict just such a condition of affairs as confronts us to day. The education of the masses has been slow and has cost mountains of treasure and oceans of tears, and will cost far more I fear before right mounts the throne and truth sways the scepter. I note what you say in reference to me as a mark of your personal friendship. I appreciate your kind opinion, and personally can say with all frankness and sincerity, that I am without one political aspiration. I have given two years of my best life and hardest work to the public in this cause. I have done it at enormous sacrifice of strength, health and business interests at the worst period known in our financial history. To one who has no lust for power and who regards public office as much as that of a hired man; attempting to do the will of a stern master, and not of one master alone but of thousands giving varying orders, and demanding at the same time varying service is somewhat trying, and public life does not comport either with my taste, not I fear with my talents. I am confident I would never make a good politician. I have not learned to cloak my sentiments nor learned to use words as a mask for ideas. I think my happiness in the future will be found on my farm, among my friends, and at my own fireside. Though not rich I have sufficient to clothe and educate my children. I make it a rule to owe no man anything, and devoid of great political or financial ambition, feel at liberty as I have for years back, to express the truthful sentiments of my most enlightened conscience;

I shall always take the greatest interest in the great reform movement, and my voice and vote whether in political or private life, will I trust always be found assisting every effort which is being put forth for the amelioration of the hardships now confronting our people, and those efforts which shall restore that equality of opportunities which must be the inalienable heritage of every son and daughter of the Republic.

Mr. B. F. Taylor of the Nashville bar, has severed his connection with the Democratic party. His card will appear in the next issue of THE CAUCASIAN.

Crush the machine and save the State.



The Human Electrical Forces!

How They Control the Organs of the Body.

The electrical force of the human body, as the nerve fluid may be termed, is an especially attractive department of science, as it exerts so marked an influence on the health of the organs of the body. Nerve force is produced by the brain and conveyed by means of the nerves to the various organs of the body, thus supplying the latter with the vitality necessary to insure their health. The pneumogastric nerve, as shown here, may be said to be the most important of the entire nerve system, as it supplies the heart, lungs, stomach, bowels, etc., with the nerve force necessary to keep them active and healthy. As will be seen by the cut the long nerve descending from the base of the brain and terminating in the bowels is the pneumogastric, while the numerous little branches supply the heart, lungs and stomach with necessary vitality. When the brain becomes in any way disordered by irritability or exhaustion, the nerve force which it supplies is lessened, and the organs receiving the diminished supply are consequently weakened.

Physicians generally fail to recognize the importance of this fact, but treat the organ itself instead of the cause of the trouble. The noted specialist, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., has given the greater part of his life to the study of this subject, and the principal discoveries concerning it are due to his efforts. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, the unrivaled brain and nerve food, is prepared on the principle that all nervous and many other difficulties originate from disorders of the nerve centers. Its wonderful success in curing these disorders is testified to by thousands in every part of the land.

Restorative Nervine cures sleeplessness, nervous prostration, dizziness, hysteria, sexual debility, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy, etc. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs. It is sold on a positive guarantee by all druggists, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid.

Sold by All Druggists. aug. 10-2p

Positions Guaranteed.

under certain and reasonable conditions. Our FREE 96 page catalogue will explain "all." Send for it. Address

DRAUGHON'S
Practical Business College,
Nashville, Tenn.

Book-keeping, Shorthand, Penmanship and Telegraphy. We spend more money in the interest of our employment department than half the Business Colleges take in as tuition. 4 weeks by our method teaching book-keeping is equal to 12 weeks by the old plan. 11 teachers, 600 students past year; no vacation, enter any time. Cheap Board. We have recently prepared books especially adapted to Home Study, write us and explain "your wants." N. B.—We pay $5.00 cash for all vacancies as book-keepers, stenographers, teachers, clerks, etc., reported to us, provided we fill same.

May 10—2mos.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the People's party of Bertie county, held in Windsor, on July the 4th, 1894. All who are in favor of Reform, good government, a free vote, and a fair count, are requested to attend. A good speaker will be on hand.

J. M. EARLY,
Ch'rm'n P. P. Ex. Com.

A Peculiar Case

Periodic Attacks of Neuralgia in the Eyes.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I write to say that I have been a sufferer for four years with neuralgia in the eyes. The pains were very severe at night, causing me to suffer winter and summer alike. Sometimes a month would lapse between spells, then I would be

Troubled Every Week,

especially if I was up at night. I am a man of regular habits, 42 years of age, and employed for the past seven years by Heath, Springs & Co., well-known merchants and bankers of this place

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and Camden. I bought a supply of Hood's Sarsaparilla, used four bottles and believe I am cured." W. J. LONG, Lancaster, South Carolina.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Try to send in at least one new subscriber with your renewal.

TWO PAPERS FOR 75 CENTS.

THE CAUCASIAN and The National Watchman till after the election for only 75 cents. Order at once. This offer is good for only two weeks.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEN & Co. Props. Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Bruggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

DO YOU WANT TO RUN A PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER?

We can furnish you a 5-column, 4 page paper, ready printed, one page of which will contain your own matter, at the following prices:

OUR PRICES

For	300 copies	....$ 6 50	per issue.
"	500 "	.... 7 50	" "
"	600 "	.... 8 10	" "
"	700 "	.... 8 70	" "
"	800 "	.... 9 30	" "
"	1,000 "	.... 10 00	" "

Can furnish a 6-column paper at $1 25 per issue more than above price.

Write to us for any information regarding publishing a paper, and we will do our best to give it to you.

☞ Send us orders for job work.

BARNES BROS.,
Raleigh, N. C.

May 31—3mos.

ALL Styles of Watches from $1.38 up. Handsome Catalogue free. Safe Watch Co., 9 Murray Street, New York.

TRIAL FREE. $2.75 Buys our $9 Natural Finish Baby Carriage complete with plated steel wheels, axle, springs, and one piece steam bent handle. Made of best material, finely finished, reliable, and guaranteed for 3 years. Shipped on 10 days' trial. FREIGHT PAID; no money required in advance. 75,000 in use. We are the oldest and best known concern of our kind, reliable and responsible. Reference furnished at any time. Make and sell nothing but what we guarantee to be as represented, sold at the lowest factory prices. WRITE TO-DAY for our large FREE illustrated catalogue of latest designs and styles published. OXFORD MFG. CO., 340 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Closing Out Midsummer

SALE OF CLOTHING!

UNUSUAL CUT IN PRICES!

Before taking our annual Inventory we have put on sale the remainder of our stock of Cassimere Suits, comprising about

FIVE HUNDRED SUITS,

at a great reduction from regular prices. The following will give you an idea to what extent reductions have been made:

A LOT OF UNION CASSIMERE AND ALL WOOL SUITS:

Our regular price $7.50 to $10, - - - - Now selling at $5.00

A LOT OF ALL WOOL CASSIMERE AND WORSTED SUITS:

Our regular price $11.00 to $15. - - - - Now selling at $8.50

A LOT OF FINE CASSIMERE, CHEVIOT AND WORSTED SUITS:

Comprising about 100 suits and elegant values.

Our regular price $13.00 to $18.00. - - Now selling at $10.00.

A LOT OF CHOICE CASSIMERE AND WORSTED SUITS:

Including some of our best goods.

Our regular price $16.00 to $25.00. Now selling at $12.50 to $15.

A lot of 200 Children's suits at a horizontal reduction of 30 per cent. from regular prices.

A lot of 150 pairs of Men's Cassimere and Worsted Pants at a horizontal reduction of 33 1-3 per cent. from regular prices.

In connection with this Sale we shall close out 200 dozen Men's Half Hose, 50 dozen Gents' Neckwear and many other articles in the Gents' Furnishing Goods line at Sweeping Reductions.

We respectfully invite you to call early and take your pick while able to select from a large assortment.

This Sale will close on or before the 10th of July.

H. WEIL & BROS.,
(80, 82, 84 and 86 W. Center Street,)
Goldsboro, - - - - North Carolina.

IN THE Southern Business College

BEAUTIFUL PROGRESSIVE MOUNTAIN CITY IN THE LAND OF THE SKY.

Students past year from ten States—five North and five South. Equipments complete—latest methods known by the profession. Cool summers—Scenery among the grandest in America. Thousands of visitors winter and summer for health and pleasure. No vacations—special summer session for teachers and students. Just the thing—a good business course and a delightful summer. Students can enter at any time. Board and tuition reasonable.

M. M. LEMMOND, PRESIDENT, Asheville, N. C.

PUSHING OURSELVES TO THE FRONT.

PUSHING SILKS,
Dress Goods, Wash Goods,
Hosiery, corsets, Gloves, Shoes,
EVERYTHING.

BY A GREAT SPECIAL SALE in every department, the whole store is combining every effort to make this the most elaborate offering of seasonable merchandise which we have ever had in our business career. Everything is forgotten except pushing business. Prices will be made which will move our Stock.

E. P. REED'S
PICADILLY

Great is the Fall Thereof.

PRICES TELL THE STORY.

M. E. CASTEX & CO.,
GOLDSBORO. - - - - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., JUNE 14, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

NOTICE.

Mr. J. R. Starling is authorized to take subscriptions for THE CAUCASIAN. All orders sent in by him will be honored.

MARION BUTLER.

The list takers are desirous for all persons to come forward and list their property and poll.

Dr. J. E. Person will speak at Edenton Church, Green county, next Saturday the 16th, at 2 o'clock. p. m. The public cordially invited.

H. Weil & Bros., have something special for you this week. Read their new "ad" and then visit their mammoth establishment and secure some of the bargains going.

L. D. Giddens, the popular Jeweler, is now offering special prices on all his stock, which is extensive and strictly first class in every respect. If you desire engraving of any kind on jewelry and silverware call and see him.

We hear much complaint of the issue of May 31st not reaching destination. The paste was bad that week and some of the labels came off. We hope this will not occur again.

Barna Cox, a white man, who was arrested several days ago for illicit distilling in the southwestern section of this county, was convicted in the U. S Court at Raleigh last week and sentenced to 30 days in Wayne county jail and $100 fine.

Our city officials are putting forth every effort to maintain cleanliness in our streets and sewerage that no germs of disease may breed here. This is commendable and their action should be assisted by our citizens in that they will not permit any accumulation of rubbish upon their premises.

Mr. Jas. R. Robinson, a brother to Mr. Jos. E. Robinson of the Argus, and Mr. W. S. O'B. Robinson, is critically ill in Wilmington with pulmonary trouble. His aged mother, of this city, was telegraphed for and she, with her sons, are now at his bedside.

Mr. A. L. Swinson laid on our table some samples of the "Gem" Irish Potatos, which are ten days earlier than Early Rose or Freeman's. Maturing earlier and more uniform, and yielding more per acre, besides a larger per cent. of marketable potatoes than any other tested variety.

The Trustees of the Goldsboro Graded School at their annual meeting held Monday, re-elected all the officers and teachers of the past year. The Superintendent submitted his yearly report, which is to be published in pamphlet form. Miss Sue Wright was elected Librarian for the summer.

The "North State" (formerly the Goldsboro) cotton mills, have resumed work after being idle many months. The mills will give employment to quite a number of persons. Mr. E. C. Beach, who is associated with Mr. L. D. Gully in this enterprise, is an experienced cotton mill man, and no doubt the undertaking will be, as we wish it, a success.

Miss Fanny McDonald, of this city, who is taking private lessons in stenography under Mrs. Hattie Whitehurst, of THE CAUCASIAN, after ten weeks' study can now write 75 words per minute and read her notes as readily as long-hand writing. This speaks well for both teacher and pupil.

A friend of THE CAUCASIAN called in on us last Saturday while the Editor-in-Chief was out and presented us with a fine, large, ripe peach—the first we have seen this season. Of course, we desired that the Editor should have a look at it but the luscious fruit proved too tempting for our typewriter and she ate it ere the Editor's return. She desires to thank the donor, whom we knoweth not by name—but call again.

Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held their regular monthly meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

The report of the Committee shows the City's indebtedness to $5,185 which includes $2,000 borrowed money; with a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $1,444.27.

Mr. J. W. Lamb was elected Chief of the Fire Department.

The salary of the Mayor put back again to $500 per year; the Chief of Police increased to $50. per month, and assistants $35.

Contract for moving the city's garbage was given to Mr. W. H, Griffin, his bid being $490 a year, payable monthly.

Mr. A. J. Harrell was elected city weigher.

Coxey, Browne and Jones are out of prison but they must "keep off the grass".

Coxey is to make several speeches and the Commonwealthers say they will celebrate the Fourth of July in Washington.

SKINNER AND KITCHEN.

Speak to an Immense Crowd at Concord—Much Interest and Enthusiasm Manifested. Old Cabarrus will be found in Front Ranks Next November.

CONCORD, N. C., June 9, '94.

The court house here was packed to overflowing to-day by the time the hour for speaking arrived. A large crowd on the outside could not get in to hear the speaking.

Col. Skinner was introduced as first speaker and held the closest attention of the audience for more than an hour and a half. His speech throughout was the most interesting and convincing that our people have ever had the privilege of hearing. After he was done "Buck" Kitchen was introduced and held the crowd for about two hours and a half. He talked as one who "had been there" and knew what he was talking about.

He told them about the Republican crime of '73 and the Democratic crime of '93.

Speaking of his work in '92 he said: "Yes, I said to them (and I said it fifty six times) now, gentlemen, if you'll just give us one chance, if you'll not forsake the old ship now when it is about to be successful and thus enter the country upon a state of happiness, prosperity and glory, it is all we ask. There was enough that listened to this kind of appeals to elect the Democratic party to every branch of this government. The old ship was landed into what we thought was our own harbor. We rejoiced. Yes, we burnt about 40 barrels of tar in my town and paid a band $250 to help us sing glory hallelujah !"

But soon a cloud began to rise. Factories began to shut down, and men and women were thrown out of employment and made tramps. From tramps they went to thieves and from thieves to criminals. The thunders began to rumble and banks and business men went under. Finally, they threw the wet blanket over this country from one end to the other by striking down silver. The fellows who wanted your votes had no further use for you. They had carried you into the ranks of the enemy and there they left you They are repealing their platform and annulling the principles of Democracy as fast as they can come to them.

"They sent me out to denounce the Republican party and, bless your life, they have endorsed every act of the Republican party and are carrying out the Republican program better than they could do it themselves.

"I told the Populist I would come to them and I've come to stay until the party proves false and then I'll leave it and help tear it up."

The meeting here to-day will result in great good to the cause of reform. Cabarrus county may be counted upon to elect the Populist ticket next fall. Many of the best and truest men of the county have left the old rotten, sinking ship recently and come out on the People's side. G.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

WANTED—A SITUATION.

A lady graduate—make a speciality of Latin, Vocal and Instrumental Music. References given. Address W. D., Box 104, Whitaker's, N. C.

June 14—1t.

Prescriptions, used successfully for over 20 years in practice, are now offered to the public:

Weyher's Diarrhœa Mixture, for Summer Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery. 50 cents per bottle.

Weyher's Fever and Ague Pills for all malarial disorders, as ague, chills, intermittent fevers. 35 cts. per bottle.

Weyher's Liver Pills for constipation, headache, biliousness, &c. 25 cents per bottle.

Full directions on every package. Direct your orders to

DR. V. F. WEYHER,
Kinston, N. C.

June 7—3mos.

TRUCK AND POTATO BARRELS.

I am now agent for the best truck or potato barrel now made. They are manufactured by Mr. A. G. Cox, Winterville, Pitt county. I will sell in car load lots, f. o. b. Winterville, or in lots to suit at my warehouse in Greenleaf, N. C. All in need will let me know at once.

Respectfully,
W. A. Dean,
Greenleaf, N. C.

June 7 2t]

POTATO PLANTS FOR SALE.

True to Name.

Norton Yams, $1.50 per 1000.

Vineless or Bunch Yams, $2.50 per 1000.

Packed to carry safely any distance. Address,

T. B. PARKER,
Goldsboro, N. C.

May 24—4t.]

Snow Camp Woolen Mills,
May 1st, 1894.

With increased knowledge gained by five years experience, we are much better prepared for working wool than ever before, and again announce to our customers and citizens of central N. C. that we are in successful operation with additional machinery in good running order, and experienced hands, sufficient to double our former capacity.

We feel assured that our products for 1894 will be equal if not superior to similar goods found on the market and at living prices, "Tariff or no tariff."

Call on our Agents or write us for samples, circulars, price lists.

Shipping point, Liberty, N. C.

DIXON MFG. Co.,
Snow Camp, N. C.

May 17—5t.

Interdenominational Sunday School Convention.

I. WHAT IT IS.

1. Christians of all Evangelical Denominations
2. Associated in Annual Convention
3. For Encouragement, Counsel and Co-operation—
4. To maintain the Thorough Organization of the State by Counties and Townships;
5. For the Improvement and Extension of Sunday-School Work;
6. To reach the Unsaved Thousands of North Carolina with the Word of God.

II. WHAT IT DOES.

1. CONVENTIONS. Aids in conducting and making efficient the annual convention of every county, and many township conventions. By these conventions the work along all lines is stimulated, neglected portions of each county are revealed, reports of progress are made, and the workers are aroused to greater zeal and activity.

2. NORMAL INSTITUTES. Conducts normal institutes in the various districts in the interest of teacher-training and better Sunday-School work.

3. FACTS AND FIGURES. Gathers the facts and figures for, and publishes the only Report of all the Sunday Schools of the State, giving the figures of each denomination separately.

4. DENOMINATIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—As no denominational reports are made there, this Report by the State Association affords the only opportunity for each denomination to have its work show before the International and World's Sunday-School Conventions.

5. INTERNATIONAL STANDING. Maintains the only organization in the State, delegates from which, in common with those of like associations in the other States and Provinces, constitute the International Convention, which inaugurated and maintains the International Lesson System. Only through the North Carolina State Sunday-School Association can persons in this State be made delegates to the International and World's Sunday-School Conventions.

6. DENOMINATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS. Advocates the establishment of denominational Sunday Schools, and advises union schools to become denominational schools as soon as practicable.

7. DENOMINATIONAL HELP. By every means in its power, seeks to stimulate the work for the Master by all denominations; and it is but the simple truth that the denominations having the largest number of persons interested in this co-operative endeavor are doing the most successful church work.

III. WHAT IT DOES NOT.

1. Exercises no authority.
2. Levies no taxes or assessments.
3. Formulates no creed.
4. Organizes no Sunday Schools; leaves this for the workers of the various denominations in each locality to determine upon and do.
5. Publishes no lesson literature for sale, and leaves all exposition of Scripture to the denominations.
6. Does not advocate union Sunday Schools, and favors them only where, and so long as, there cannot be denominational schools.
7. Antagonizes no denomination in any way whatever.
8. Never knowingly allows any association meeting or convention to interfere or conflict with any church service or other denominational gathering of any kind.
9. Does not assume that its Annual Statistical Report of the Sunday Schools of the State is a record of the Association's work. It is a report of the work being done by all the denominations, and the Association compiles and publishes it for the benefit of them all.

IV. WHAT IT PROPOSES TO DO.

1. EXECUTIVE OFFICE. Establish an Executive Office to thoroughly systematize and economize in the work.

2. MONTHLY PAPER. Publish a monthly Sunday-School paper solely in the interest of the co-operative organized Sunday-School work.

3. SUPERINTENDENT AND FIELD AGENTS. Employ a State Superintendent and competent Field Agents, chosen from different denominations, to promote the work throughout the State.

V. HOW IT IS SUPPORTED.

1. Its first and chief support is the time and talent devoted by the voluntary services of all its officers.

2. The means freely given by these same brethren and a number of other Christian business men who are contributors to the SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION, which aims by a given number of $100, $50, $25, $10 and $5 subscriptions to raise at least $5000 annually.

3. The voluntary contributions of the Sunday-School officers, teachers and scholars of the State on ANNUAL OFFERING DAY (first Sunday in May), or upon the next most convenient Sunday. It is suggested that each person be afforded an opportunity to make an offering of at least five cents a year for the work. It is hoped that the appreciation of the work will grow until all schools enjoy a participation in the annual offering.

VI. OBJECT OF ORGANIZATION.

The object of interdenominational organized Sunday-School work, as promoted by our State, county and township associations, may be indicated by seven E's:

1. EXPLORATION of every school district of every township of every county, by a house to house visitation for the purpose of

2. ENLIGHTENMENT as to the actual religious status, number of persons not in any Sunday School and not under the influence of the Bible, the neglected and needy districts or localities, and places where new Sunday Schools can be established, in order that this reliable information may be the basis of intelligent action and result in the

3. ENLISTMENT of the Christians of every name in a co-operative endeavor to gather into the Sunday Schools of our various denominations the thousands in each county now growing up without a knowledge of God and His Word.

4. ENCOURAGEMENT. By standing together in a common cause every school and every worker is encouraged. By counseling together difficulties are surmounted. Exchange of plans stimulates the work.

5. ENTHUSIASM. Enthusiasm is necessary to the success of any great work. An [illegible] enthuse himself; nor can a lone school enjoy the enthusiasm that results in the congregation of those of like mind for a common purpose. Reports of progress, of increased and improved work, and of success and blessing, greatly cheer all, and keeps the enthusiasm aglow which helps to maintain the interest in the work.

6. EDUCATION. By conventions and institutes the work is greatly improved and extended, the workers are trained for service, and the teachers are better fitted to impart a knowledge of the Word of God. By organization the State Association seeks to make effective a plan which provides a course for the systematic study of the Bible in preparation for the work of teaching the Sunday-School lesson.

7. EVANGELIZATION. To this all else leads, for this all is done. To bring the lost to a saving knowledge of Jesus Christ, is to evangelize our county, our State, our country. With organization we can better advance education; and with education we can best promote evangelization.

VII. CO-OPERATION—NOT UNION.

The State Sunday-School Association makes no plea for union of schools or churches or creeds. It desires, particularly in its active ranks, the strongest champions of their respective creeds in the various evangelical denominations. And it simply seeks to have these sit down in council together for a fair look at the field as it actually is; to devise ways to carry the gospel to the neglected districts; to reach the million unsaved souls, particularly the youth of the State; to urge each other to co-operate in holding these councils or conventions in the interest of the great work, and to encourage all to go back to their own denominations, and according to such ways as are approved by their respective churches; to reach out a longer and stronger arm, until the fields actually cultivated shall touch each other, and there shall not lie between a "no man's land" where immortal souls are dying without Christ.

VIII. SOME OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

1. "My hands are too full" to engage in the work, say some Pastors. It is not only the object, but is the result of the movement, to develop workers to aid in church and Sunday School, that our busy Pastors may not be so over-burdened. The kindly counsel and approval and direction, rather than work, is what the movement looks to the Pastor for.

2. "The denominations ought to do the work." Yes, there are nearly a half million of the youth alone of this State still outside of the Sunday School; and this movement is to keep us all aroused to do more to reach them. We are the denominations. So long as there is an unsaved soul there is room for added effort in Christ's name.

3. "It is unscriptural" has been said of this interdenominational, united endeavor. What? unscriptural for you whom the Lord is so blessing up in your township to sit down with us and tell us how we can do better service too? and then take a look at a map of our county and tell us how to provide our neglected township with Sunday Schools as yours is? This is the sum and substance of all we ask. Unscriptural! Jesus said: "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."—John 17:21.

IX. DENOMINATIONAL ENDORSEMENT.

1. EMINENT DIVINES. Endorsements by attendance and participation in its conventions have been given the North Carolina State Sunday-School Association by Rev. Dr. T. H. Pritchard, Rev. Dr. J. J. Hall, Rev. Dr. C. Durham, Rev. R. T. Vann, and others, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. E. A. Yates, Rev. G. A. Oglesby, Rev. Dr. A. P. Tyer, Rev. R. B. John, and others, of the Methodist Church; Rt. Rev. Bishop Edward Rondthaler, Rev. J. F. McCuiston, and others, of the Moravian Church; Rev. W. R. Coppedge, Rev. A. McFadyen, Rev. Dr. F. H. Johnston, Rev. E. W. Smith, and others, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. J. P. Barrett, Rev. J. W. Wellons, Rev. I. L. Chestnut, and others, of the Christian Church; Rev. W. A. Lutz, Rev. F. W. E. Peschau, Rev. C. B. King, and others, of the Lutheran Church.

2. DENOMINATIONAL BODIES. Some of the strongest endorsements and most hearty commendations have been those expressed in the resolutions passed unanimously by Conferences, Presbyteries and Associations.

3. PROMINENT LAYMEN. Many of the most active and best-known laymen of the different denominations are officials of the auxiliary county associations, and are, week by week, publicly and privately, commending the work.

4. REPRESENTATIVE MEN. OFFICIALS. The Association is heartily endorsed and ably supported by the representative Christian men, who are elected from the various denominations as members of the State Executive Committee, and who transact all its business.

X. BROAD CHRISTIAN PLATFORM.

Upon this broad Christian platform the North Carolina State Sunday-School Association invites every lover of our Lord to stand. Upon the ground of this simple, practical, effective plan of work, and in the name of the Saviour of the world, it asks the prayers and sympathy and co-operation and support of every redeemed soul in this State to win North Carolina for Christ.

XI. STATE OFFICERS.

Pres.: GEO. W. WATTS, Durham.
Cor. Sec'y & Treas.: W. H. MUSE, Durham.
Statistical Sec'y: ALGERNON S. BARBEE, Chapel Hill.
Woman's Mission Aid Sec'y: MRS. D. P. MCEACHERN, Millprong.
Sup't of Normal Work: REV. E. C. MURRAY, Mebane.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. N. SNOW, Chairman, Durham.
N. B. BROUGHTON, Raleigh.
J. W. GORE, Chapel Hill.
T. P. JOHNSTON, Salisbury.
J. S. CARR, Durham.
J. H. SOUTHGATE, Durham.
T. B. FULLER, Durham.

Oregon's Election.

Portland, June 11.—Complete returns from twenty-five counties and nearly complete returns from the remaining seven give the following vote for Governor; Lord, Republican, 40,029; Pierce, Populist, 25,451; Galloway, Democrat 16,875; Kennedy, Prohibition, 15,196. Lord's plurality 14,988. The scattering returns yet to come in will probably increase Lord's plurality.

Mr. S. H. Bright writes us that he sent a report of the Kinston meeting in time for publication in next issue of THE CAUCASIAN. We are glad to make this correction, but for some cause the report failed to come to the hands of the editor. Bro. Bright is one of the most punctual officers and sincere reformers we have ever met.

A special from Asheville says Mrs. Vance has had the body of Senator Vance moved from the Vance family plot in the cemetary to a plot she has bought, the hill top, the most beautiful and commanding spot in the cemetery, and her object in placing the Senator's body there was the fitness of the site for the erection of a great monument to the Senator's memory by the people of the State.

The Populists have Captured the Last Democratic Paper at Omaha.

A special to the Washington Post says: The Lincoln Herald, the only Democratic paper in the capital of Nebraska, has gone into Populist control, and will be the State Populist organ. This is indicative of the change which is occurring here, many Democrats becoming Populists.

Democrats Denounce Cleveland.

A dispatch to the Post says: The Clark county (Ark) Democratic convention yesterday put itself on record as opposing the Cleveland administration. After nominating the candidates for county offices the convention adopted a resolution denouncing President Cleveland's financial policy in strong language.

The Durham Sun tells of a fatal mistake made by George Dudley. 18 years old, and his brother Clarence, aged 12 years, of Wake county, in eating a poisonous root which resulted in the death of George soon afterwards and the serious illness of his brother. The boys were ploughing and turned up what they thought to be angetica which some people chew, but unfortunately got hold of something resembling this root but of a deadly poisonous nature.

POLK MONUMENT.

LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Total amount collected up to issue of May 17th, - - -	$469.23
Rocky River Alliance, Cabarrus County, - - - - -	7 50
Individuals of R. R. Alliance	2 90
Trinity College Alliance - -	1 80
Greenville Sub-Alliance, No. 708 - - - - - - - - -	3 85
Jacob Branch Alliance, Pitt County, - - - - - - -	1 50
B. F. Tugwell, Farmville, -	25
David Tugwell, " -	25
D. H. Morgan, " -	10
Aberbeen Alliance, No. 46, South Dakota, - - - - -	7 50
Saulston Alliance, Wayne Co.	6 45
Pledges by Nov. 1st, $9.40	
Cotton Blossom Alliance, Wayne County. - - - -	3 00
Spanish Grove Alliance, No. 574, - - - - - - - - -	5 00
Antioch Alliance, No. 605, -	3 27
Piney Grove Alliance, No. 51,	1 00
St. Buffington Alliance, Ga.,	1 00
Orange County Alliance, Kan.	6 75
Nathan Taber, Kansas, - -	25
Union Grove Alliance No. 1430	3 00
Philadelphia Alliance, No. 7,	75
Stirewalt Alliance, No. 1680,	2 00
Tippecanoe Alliance, No. 577 Sampson County, - - -	1 13
Justice Alliance, No. 1063, Franklin County, - - -	1 00
Mt. Carine Alliance, Rockingham County, - - - - -	2 10
Chatham County Alliance,	10 00
Charity Sub-Alliance, Catawba County, - - - - - -	1 02
Kappa Sub-Alliance, No. 1184 Davie County, - - - -	1 00

The following subscriptions was raised and sent in by Mr. Nathan Brown, of Salisbury, N. C.:

Paul Peeler 25cts., David D. Peeler 25c., Moses Peeler 25c., John H. Frick 25c., Calvin Kesler 10c., Rev. R. L. Brown 25c., Alexander Peeler 25c., Geo. D. Peeler 10c., Lewis Agner 25c., Thomas M. Kesler 10c., Nathan Brown 25c., Alliance 70c.; total - - - - - - -	$ 3 00
Enterprise Sub-Alliance, No. 1443, Pamlico County, - -	5 00
Turkey Hill Alliance, Gaston County - - - - - - -	2 00
Melville Alliance, No. 459, Alamance County, - -	1 00
Pleasant Hill Sub-Alliance, No. 2187, Lincoln County,	1 25
Individuals of Apex, Wake County, N. C, - - - - -	1 50
North East Alliance, No. 962 Pender County, - - -	1 00
Pasture Branch Sub Alliance, No. 1023, Duplin County,	1 20
Boiling Springs Sub-Alliance, No. 921, Cleveland County,	1 00
Wolf Pitt Alliance, No. 160, Onslow County, - - - -	1 00
South West Alliance, Lenoir County, - - - - - - -	1 65
Friendship Alliance, No. 545, Lenoir County, - - - -	3 00

Mr. O. P. Brower sends the following contributions:

Sandy Creek Alliance, - -	$ 1 00
J. W. Williams $1.00, B. G. Campbell 25c., A. F. Ward 25c., David Wright 25c., J. B. Williams 25c., R. C. Brower 50c., A. P. Brower $1.00; total, - - - - -	4 50
St. John's sub-Alliance, No. 1280, Hertford County, - -	2 50
Holly Springs Alliance, Wake County, - - - - - - -	2 60
Green Level Lodge, Wake County, No. 1027, - - -	2 00
Hickory Switch sub-Alliance, Green County, - - - - -	1 05
Dallas sub-Alliance, No. 1206, Gaston County, - - - -	4 80
Keener Alliance, No. 578, Sampson County, - - -	75
Oakville Alliance, No. 464, Warren County, - - - - -	5 00
L. R. Mason, Wilmington, -	1 00
Roxabel sub-Alliance, Bertie County, - - - - - - -	4 00
Cocoa sub-Alliance, Edgecombe County, - - - - -	10 00
Tests Alliance, Rowan Co.,	07

Mr. E. A. Hunter, Secretary of Dortches Alliance, No. 211, Nash county, sends $4.00, contributed as follows: E. A. Hunter 25c., P. A. May 25c., Samuel Ellen 25c., L. W. Winstead 25c., B. F. Westry 25c., K. T. Exum 25c., Arch. Beal 25c., J. W. Ellen 25c., John Griffin 25c., W. B. Harper 10c. P. A. May raised 50c. last year. Taken out of the treasury $1.15. Total - - - $4 00

Mr. Jonas Pasour, Secretary of Dallas sub-Alliance, No. 1206, Dallas county, sends $4.80, contributed as follows: J. F. Linebarger $2 00, C. F. Linebarger 50c., W. S. Linebarger 50., L. A. Thornburg 50c., J. L. Clemer 25c., M A. Linebarger 25c., D. A. Summeg 25c., Malchi Pasour 10c., O. P. Rhodes 10c., L. J. Linebarger 25c., Jonas Pasour 10c.

Total, - - - - - - - - $4 80

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

When the Monument is built we will publish in THE CAUCASIAN a complete list of the contributions sent in from beginning to end. When taking up individual collections send the name of every person contributing and the amount opposite his or her name, so we can give proper credit. Let the Monument be creditable to the Alliance and worthy of the man.

Yours very truly,
THE CAUCASIAN.

The Populists of Forsyth held a mass meeting at Winston last Saturday. About 75 members were present. J. W. Speas, of Vienna township, was made chairman. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the Omaha platform; favoring the election of all public officers by a direct vote of the people; demanding a reduction in the salaries of all public officers in proportion to the decreased purchasing power of money; opposing fusion with either of the two great parties, etc. Another plank of the platform was "That under present conditions government by representatives is a failure, and we therefore favor the initiative and referendum." In the afternoon Dr. Cyrus Thompson addressed a very large and enthusiastic audience. His speech showed up the party pictures and was one that will do much good.

Capt. Jas. B. Lloyd to Speak.

Capt. Lloyd will speak on the issues of the day at Noble's Mill, Edgecombe County on Saturday, June 23rd, at 2. p. m.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

A committee composed of Marion Butler, President, of North Carolina; Col. D. P. Duncan, Sec.-Treas., of South Carolina, and Hon. I. F. Dean, member of Ex. Com. of New York, representing the National Farmers Alliance and Industrial Union are in St. Louis this week in conference with a committee representing the Knights of Labor. The object of the conference is to effect a closer co-operation between the two organizations.

K OF L REORGANIZING.

Mr. Andrew D. Best, of New York, special organizer for the K. of L. held a district meeting of the organization here last Saturday.

On last Monday night he organized a lodge in Goldsboro.

Since the election of General Master Sovereign the Order has been taking on new life everywhere.

NOTICE

Date for People's Party Conventions.

The township precincts are called to meet on June 30th and the County Conventions on July 4th to send delegates to the State Congressional and Judicial Conventions. No county convention should be later than July 4th for the State Convention may be called to assemble on any day thereafter. By order of the

State Ex. Com.
of the People's Party.

The People's party of Pireway, Columbus county, N. C., Bugwell township, met and organized a Club with 31 members by name by Pireway Club, and elected as their officers: President, B. Benton; Vice-President, M. J. Ward; Secretary, C. G. Summerlin; Treasurer, T. J. Stanley. P. O. of President, Pireway, N. C. P. O. of Secretary, Pireway, N. C. Organized 1st Saturday in June and adjourned until 1st Saturday in July, 1894.

C. G. SUMMERLIN, Sec'y.

Mr. J. O. Buchanan, of Clay county, writes that the Peoples Party is gaining ground every day in his section, over the mountains. He says that they have no big men coming over up there, but that the rank and file are coming. He says that THE CAUCASIAN is doing good work in Clay and will do it everywhere it goes.

Good Things
to eat are
still better when
made with
COTTOLENE
for they are
FREE from GREASE
and are easily digested. For Frying,
Shortening, and all
cooking purposes
COTTOLENE is better
and purer than lard.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

L. D. GIDDENS JEWELER

You can find anything in the Jewelry line, Watches, Clocks, Chains, Silver and Silver plated ware, Hair-pins, Belts with sterling silver buckles and anything else. You can have your watch, clock or any piece of jewelry repaired and guaranteed to give satisfaction. You can have the Best Engraving done on anything. *WHERE?* At L. D. GIDDENS' JEWELRY STORE, No. 88 West Centre St., Sign the Street Clock, GOLDSBORO, - - - - NORTH CAROLINA.

For Monuments and Tomb Stones

OF THE LATEST AND PRETTIEST DESIGNS, CALL ON OR WRITE TO

ROBT. I. ROGERS & CO.,
DURHAM, N. C.

March 8—3mos.

Milk Shakes, Lemonade, Soda Water,

And all the latest drinks; served as cold as Ice can make it at our fountain for 5 cents a glass. No flies and a cool breeze all day. Come in and cool off at the finest Soda Fountain in town.

Miller's Drug Store,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Feb. 1–1y.]

The Sumatra Gem
REG'D

See Our Sterling Silver, Ladies' Belts, Hair Pins, Hat Pins, Combs, Hat Marks, and Sterling Silver Novelties.

DO YOU WANT THE PICTURE OF YOUR WIFE OR YOUR SWEETHEART, In Your Watch? We can do it for you in the best of Style.

WATTS & WATTS,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. C. PALMER. G. H. RIVENBURG. A. W. FROST.

PALMER RIVENBURG & CO.

(Successors to G. S. Palmer.) 166 READE STREET, NEW YORK.

Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants.

Southern Fruit and Truck a Specialty. Also Poultry and Eggs

Write for full instructions and Stencils. References: Chatham National Bank, New York, and Mercantile Agencies. [Jan. 11-6m.

A GOOD TIME

TO BUY. IT CERTAINLY LOOKS LIKE THE MARKET HAD

Struck Bottom on Sugar and Flour.

My Stock embraces almost any thing you may want. MY PRICES, quality considered,

Are as Low as Same Goods

CAN BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE.

MY GOODS ARE BOUGHT RIGHT.

And I will make it to your interest to trade with me. Give me a call and see if I can not do a little better for you than you have been doing elsewhere. Respectfully,

I. B. FONVIELLE,
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Do
U
Know
The cheapest place
To buy groceries
Is
At
BIZZELL BROS, & Co
THE LEADING GROCERS,
GOLDSBORO. - - - - - - N. C.

RIVERSIDE FARM.

JAMES P. KERR, PROPRIETOR,
HAW RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF
HIGH CLASS
Prize Winning Light Brahmas,

White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White and Brown Leghorns, Indian and Pit Games, White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks and White Guineas.

Winners of 100 First Prizes and Gold Medal Leading Shows.

EGGS, EXCEPT TURKEYS, $2 00 PER SITTING.

If you are interested write to me.

April 5—3mos.

Rupture Cured Without Cutting

Patient will lose no time from business.

☞ Special attention given to all diseases of the Rectum.

DR. JOHN SPICER,
Goldsboro, N. C.

April 26, 1894.

RACKET STORE.

B. COHEN & CO., PROPS.

The cheapest place in Goldsboro to buy Dry Goods. Clothing, Notions, Tinware, Glassware, Toys, Window Shades, Curtains and Curtain Poles Shoes for Men, Ladies and Children

MILLINERY A SPECIALTY.

Everything will be sold at the very lowest prices, and

EVERYTHING NEW AND LATEST STYLES.

COME AND SEE US AT

RACKET STORE,

(C. Kerns & Co. Old Stand, E. Centre Street)

GOLDSBORO. - - - - - N. C.

Every man cannot scale the wall that surrounds business success. Many have attempted it with a ladder that has proven to short. The man who is most likely to gain the summit is he who uses advertising as his ladder.

Maxwell & McGee,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPERS of COUNTRY PRODUCE
ALSO DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, BUILDING LIME, GUANO, ETC.

☞ Kerosene Oil a Specialty—we keep the best made. Be sure to see our "Paragon Oil Can," the greatest novelty and convenience out.

MAXWELL & McGEE,
Goldsboro, N. C.

FOR THE RUPTURED

DUNN'S AIR PAD ELASTIC BELT TRUSS IS THE BEST.

Can be worn day and NIGHT with perfect comfort. (Cool and clean) Any one can fit it. All Trusses Guaranteed. Sent by mail or express prepaid on receipt of price $2.50. Sealed circulars sent on application.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN 211 Madison St., Chicago.
Mfrs. of all Kinds of Surgical Appliances and Veterinary Goods.

A GRAND DISCOVERY!

WANTED.—A live man or woman in every county where we have not already secured a representative to sell our "Nevada Silver" SOLID METAL Knives, Forks and Spoons to consumers; a solid metal white as silver; no plate to wear off; goods guaranteed to wear a lifetime; cost about one-tenth that of silver; the chance of a lifetime; agents average from $50 to $100 per week, and meet with ready sales everywhere, so great is the demand for our Solid Metal Goods. Over One Million Dollars' worth in daily use. Case of samples Free. Address Standard Silverware Co., Dept. 13, Boston, Mass.

To The Public.

Having taken my brother, Frank B. Edmundson in as a partner, I still solicit the large patronage I have heretofore received from the generous public, and

WE PROMISE

them in the future fair and honest dealing as they have received in the past. We will continue business at my same stand on Walnut street. Our aim will be to sell the best goods at the lowest price. We intend

TO MAKE IT LIVELY

for high priced dealers. We have on hand a tremendous stock of goods which must be sold to make room for Spring Stock, which will be in

In a Few Days

We sell for cash, our profits are too small to sell otherwise Look

FOR HIGH PRICED DEALERS,

if you want to buy on time, but we will undersell all for cash. We have big jobs in dry goods, notions, hats and especially shoes. Big drives in tobacco from 15 to 50 cents. Almost all kinds of snuff; flour, sugar, coffee, lard, and almost all kinds of groceries, low for cash.

Respectfully,

Ed. L. EDMUNDSON & BRO.,
THE HUSTLERS.

People buy of concerns that keep themselves before the public—by advertising.

Scientists tell us that there are

10 Pounds of glue

in every man's body. We intend to

STICK

to the low prices at which we are selling goods, if it uses up our entire supply. We don't know what

YOU WANT,

but we have it. It is in

OUR STORE.

Come to see us and you shall have it at a price that will make you stick to us.

A. J. Harrell & Son,
(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump,)
Goldsboro, N. C.

Feb. 1—1y.

Would it not be wise to treat your business as you treat yourself? In the spring, if you feel run down, you take medicine—something to relieve that tired sensation. For your business a dose of advertising will be found an infallible tonic.

A NEW STOCK.

MILLINERY—Latest Styles and Novelties.

DRESS GOODS—Newest Patterns.

TRIMMINGS—To match all our Dress Goods.

SHOES—For Ladies, Men and Boys. Best make and lowest in Price.

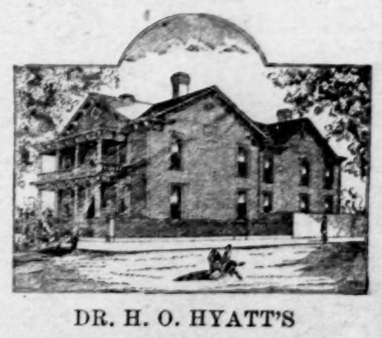
HATS—All Styles and Shapes, for Men and Boys. A Special Drive in Straw Hats.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

A full and complete line in Calicoes, Ginghams, etc., etc.

In fact, a new and large Stock of all Goods carried in a first-class Emporium. We invite inspection, and comparison in prices.

J. W. BIZZELL & CO.,
(E. Centre Street)
GOLDSBORO, - - - - - - N. C.



DR. H. O. HYATT'S
SANATORIUM,
KINSTON, N. C.

Diseases of the Eye and General Surgery. [April 26—1y.

Crash! Goes Another Rotten Plank

Continued from first page.

ated. The civil service plank in the platform has been repudiated by the majority in the House. The home-rule plank has been boldly repudiated by the administration. The silver plank has been wantonly destroyed. Cowardly evasion is now the financial policy of the party. In the miserable failure to repeal the ten per cent. State bank tax the party unconditionally surrenders all claim at leadership or honesty. The party either does not know what to do or it is lacking manhood to do it.

There is foresight in the determination to make the compaign in North Carotina on State issues. The Chicago platform has been abolished. The Democratic party is without a chart. The fact is interesting as an unparallelled achievement in political history. But its all right, Ransom says, so long as the offices hold out. The appointment of Gen. W. P. Roberts as consul at Victoria has added ten years to Ransom's convalescent look. Of late his movements in the Senate have shown alarming activity. His closest friends worried over it and were puzzled to understand it. Roberts' appointment is the explanation. But the shadow is returning. That hungry look of "so near yet to far" is noticed. It is the attenuated ghost of Walter Henry this time. Ransom has been told that the auburn-haired statesman is "the greatest hustings orator" in the State. But his solicitude at this time to get him out of the country is not on that account. Cleveland will soon hie himself away to Buzzards Bay, and the importance of an early appointment is distressingly obvious.

WOODARD HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED.

Woodard has been highly complimented in the organization of a political club here bearing his name. His activity and industry in congress entitles him to the distinction, He has the capabilities and adaptation essential to a successful congressional career. It is not an uncommon observation by outsiders that "Woodard is the strongest man in your delegation." It is often heard, and the repetition of it by an Alabamain recently suggests this reference to the Fred Woodard club. It was not born under the exhilerating music of champagne corks, notwithstanding "Billy" Long is President. The Secretary is young Gregory, handsome, polite and genial as his father was 30 years ago. The treasurer,

DR. STERLING RUFFIN,

Is the brightest man the State has sent to Washington. From the routine and drudgery of a departmental clerkship he has worked his way to the front in the medical profession in Washington. The Ruffin inheritance would make a man of him. The son of a physician, the grandson of the great Jurist, Chief Sustice Ruffin, instinctively he is well-bred, accomplished and a North Carolinian.

WOMEN WHO MAKE THE BEST WIVES.

Probably there is no one old enough to be interested in the question "What women make the best wives?" who has not some personal ideas on the subject; but whatever our ideas on any topic may be, it is always interesting to know the opinions of other people—especially if they are "brainy"—on the same matter. In Demorest Family Magazine for June the vital question about good wives is discussed by Susan B. Anthony, Clara Louise Kellogg, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Ellen Battelle Dietrick, and others, all qualified by experience or judicious observation to give opinions worthy of careful attention, and every opinion given bears the individuality of the author and is well worth reading. Equally interesting is an article on "How News is Gathered"; after reading it one begins to appreciate what marvel the modern newspaper really is, and to estimate at their true value the enterprise, energy, and forethought that make it possible for us to learn of the previous day's doings of the whole world. Then there is another curious and unique paper on "Photography and Crime," which tells of the application of the wizard art to the detection of crime; "The Road to Fame and Fortune" gives some especially interesting information about how to become successful professional women; the stories are excellent; "The Summer Care of House Plants" furnishes important hints for those interested in floriculture; "Ant Stories the "Puzzles" will afford amusements for the children; all the numerous departments are overflowing with valuable and interesting information; while the fine illustrations count up into the hundreds.

Every issue of Demorest's Magazine is replete with good things, and is published for $2 year by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th St., New York.

Go to THE CAUCASIAN office to buy old papers.

COXE'S BILLS.

THE CAUCASIAN has been requeted to publish the bills that Coxey wants passed by Congress. They are as follows:

A Bill for the building of good roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and Rouse of Representatives in Congress assembled, that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and instructed to have engraved and have printed, immediately after the passage of this bill, five hundred millions of dollars of treasury notes, a legal tender for all debts, public and private, said notes to be in denominations of one, two, five and ten dollars, and to be placed in a fund to be known as the "general county road fund system of the United States," and to be expended solely for said purpose.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to take charge of the construction of the said general county road system in the United States, and said construction to commence as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury shall inform the Secretary of War that the said fund is available, which shall not be later than———; when it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to inaugurate the work and expend the sum of twenty millions of dollars per month, pro rata with the number of miles of road in each state and territory in the United States.

sec. 3. That all labor other than that of the office of the Secretary of War, "whose compensations are already fixed by law," shall be paid by the day, and that the rate be not less than one dollar and fifty cents per day for common labor, and three dollars and fifty cents per day for team and labor, and that eight hours per day shall constitute a day's labor under the provisions of this bill.

SECOND BILL.

A Bill for issuing non-interest bearing bonds.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled, that whenever any state, territory, county township municipality, or incorporated town or village deem it necessary to make any public improvements, they shall deposit with the secretary of the treasury of the United States a non-interest bearing, twenty-five year bond, not to exceed one-half the assessed valuation of the property in said state, territory, county, township, municipality, or incorporated town or village, and said bond to be retired at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Whenever the foregoing section of this act has been complied with, it shall be mandatory upon the secretary of the treasury of the United States to have engraved and printed, treasury notes in denominations of one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars each, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, to the face value of said bond, and deliver to said state, territory, county, township, municipality, or incorporated town or village, ninety-nine per cent of said notes, and retain one per cent for expense of engraving and printing same.

JANUARY 1ST, 1895

THE CAUCASIAN every week till Jan. 1st, 1895, for only 50 cents. Try to send in clubs of ten. We will take clubs of any size, but this is such a liberal offer, that we trust that every worker will try to send ten names in every club. Don't be deceived. The fight this year can not be won without hard fighting. Every man must work, and every nerve must be strained. One of the most important factors in such a fight is to get the truth before the people each week. THE CAUCASIAN will do it, with your help.

RANSOM'S LOVE FOR TRINITY COLLEGE.

Durham, June 9—Special.—W. H. Milburn, the "blind man eloquent," will deliver the literary address at Trinity College in place of Senator Gray. This is due to a large extent to the interest Senator Ransom has taken in the College.

Does the above mean that Senator Ransom kept Senator Gray from coming? If so, how does it show his interest in the Institution?

P. P. P.

PRICKLY ASH, POKE ROOT AND POTASSIUM

Makes Marvelous Cures in Blood Poison Rheumatism and Scrofula

P. P. P. purifies the blood, builds up the weak and debilitated, gives strength to weakened nerves, expels diseases, giving the patient health and happiness where sickness, gloomy feelings and lassitude first prevailed.

For primary, secondary and tertiary syphilis, for blood poisoning, mercurial poison, malaria, dyspepsia, and in all blood and skin diseases, like blotches, pimples, old chronic ulcers, tetter, scald head, boils, erysipelas, eczema—we may say, without fear of contradiction, that P. P. P. is the best blood purifier in the world, and makes positive, speedy and permanent cures in all cases.

Ladies whose systems are poisoned and whose blood is in an impure condition, due to menstrual irregularities, are peculiarly benefited by the wonderful tonic and blood cleansing properties of P. P. P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 14th, 1893.—I can speak in the highest terms of your medicine from my own personal knowledge. I was affected with heart disease, pleurisy and rheumatism for 35 years, was treated by the very best physicians and spent hundreds of dollars, tried every known remedy without finding relief. I have only taken one bottle of your P. P. P., and can cheerfully say it has done me more good than anything I have ever taken. I can recommend your medicine to all sufferers of the above diseases.
MRS. M. M. YEARY,
Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Pimples, Blotches and Old Sores Catarrh, Malaria and Kidney Troubles

Are entirely removed by P.P.P.—Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium, the greatest blood purifier on earth.

ABERDEEN, O., July 21, 1891.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: DEAR SIRS—I bought a bottle of your P. P. P. at Hot Springs, Ark., and it has done me more good than three months' treatment at the Hot Springs. Send three bottles C. O. D.
Respectfully yours,
JAS. M. NEWTON,
Aberdeen, Brown County, O.

Capt. J. D. Johnston.

To all whom it may concern: I hereby testify to the wonderful properties of P. P. P. for eruptions of the skin. I suffered for several years with an unsightly and disagreeable eruption on my face. I tried every known remedy but in vain, until P. P. P. was used, and am now entirely cured.
(Signed by) J. D. JOHNSTON,
Savannah, Ga.

Skin Cancer Cured.

Testimony from the Mayor of Sequin, Tex.

SEQUIN, TEX., January 14, 1893.
MESSRS. LIPPMAN BROS., Savannah, Ga.: Gentlemen—I have tried your P. P. P. for a disease of the skin, usually known as skin cancer, of thirty years' standing, and found great relief; it purifies the blood and removes all irritation from the seat of the disease and prevents any spreading of the sores. I have taken five or six bottles and feel confident that another course will effect a cure. It has also relieved me from indigestion and stomach troubles. Yours truly,
CAPT. W. M. RUST,
Attorney at Law.

Book on Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT.
LIPPMAN BROS.
PROPRIETORS,
Lippman's Block, Savannah, Ga

WARING'S PERIL.

By Capt. Charles R. King.

Author of "Dunraven Ranch," "An Army Portia," "A Soldier's Secret," Etc.

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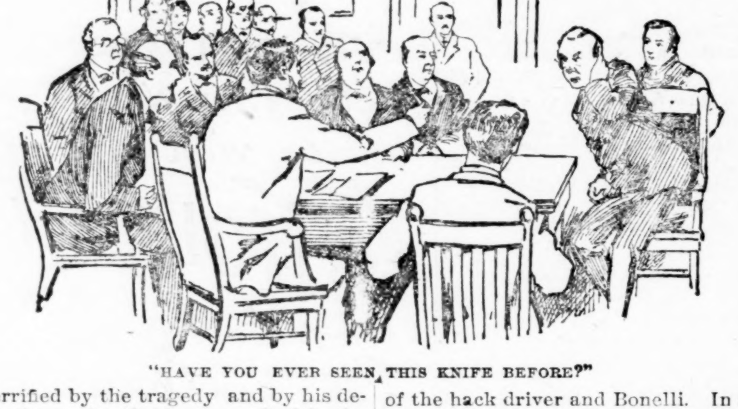
CHAPTER SEVEN CONTINUED.

Much of this testimony was evoked by pointed queries of the officials, who seemed somewhat familiar with Lascelles' business and family affairs, and who then declared that they must question the stricken widow. Harsh and unfeeling as this may have seemed, there were probably reasons which atoned for it. She came in on the arm of the old family physician, looking like a drooping flower, with little Nin Nin clinging to her hand. She was so shocked and stunned that she could barely answer the questions put to her with all courtesy and gentleness of manner. No, she had never heard of any quarrel between M. Lascelles and his younger brother. Yes, Philippe had been nursed by her through his wounds. She was fond of Philippe, but not so fond as was her husband. M. Lascelles would do anything for Philippe, deny himself anything almost. Asked if M. Lascelles had not given some reason for his objection to Philippe's being nursed at his house when he came home the second time, she was embarrassed and distressed. She said Philippe was an impulsive boy, fancied himself in love with his brother's wife, and Armand saw something of this, and at last upbraided him, but very gently. There was no quarrel at all. Was there anyone whom M. Lascelles had been angered with on her account? She knew of none, but blushed, and blushed painfully. Had the deceased not recently objected to the attentions paid her by other gentlemen? There was a murmur of reproach among the hearers, but madame answered unflinchingly, though with painful blushes and tears. M. Lascelles had said nothing of disapproval until very recently; au contraire, he had much liked Mr. Waring. He was the only one of the officers at the barracks whom he had ever invited to the house, and he talked with him a great deal; had never, even to her, spoken of a quarrel with him, because Mr. Waring had been so polite to her, until within a week or two; then—yes, he certainly had. Of her husband's business affairs, his papers, etc., she knew little. He always had certain moneys, though not large sums, with all his papers, in the drawers of his cabinet, and that they should be in so disturbed a state was not unusual. They were all in order, closed and locked, when he started for town the morning of that fatal day, but he often left them open and in disorder, only then locking his library door. When she left for town two hours after him, the library door was open, also the side-window. She could throw no light on the tragedy. She had no idea who the stranger could be. She had not seen Philippe for nearly a year, and believed him to be at Key West.



"HAVE YOU EVER SEEN THIS KNIFE BEFORE?"

Alphonse, the colored boy, was so terrified by the tragedy and by his detention under the same roof with the murdered man that his evidence was only dragged from him. Nobody suspected the poor fellow of complicity in the crime, yet he seemed to consider himself as on trial. He swore he had entered the library only once during the afternoon or evening, and that was to close the shutters when the storm broke. He left a lamp burning low in the hall, according to custom, though he felt sure his master and mistress would remain in town over night rather than attempt to come down. He had slept soundly, as negroes will, despite the gale and the roar of the rain that drowned all other noise. It was late the next morning when his mother called him. The old mammy was frightened to see the front gate open, the deep water in the streets, and the muddy footprints on the veranda. She called Alphonse, who found that his master must have come in during the night, after all, for the lamp was taken from the hall table, the library door was closed and locked, so was the front door, also barred within, which it had not been when he went to bed. He tapped at the library, got no answer, so tiptoed to his master's bedroom; it was empty and undisturbed. Neither had madame nor Mlle. Nin Nin been to their rooms. Then he was troubled, and then the soldeirs came and called him out into the rain. They could tell the rest.

Cram's story is already told, and he could add nothing. The officials tried to draw the batteryman out as to the relations existing between Lieut. Waring and madame, but got badly "bluffed." Cram said he had never seen anything in the faintest degree worthy of comment. Had he heard anything? Yes, but nothing worthy of consideration, much less of repetition. Had he not loaned Mr. Waring his team and carriage to drive madame to town that morning? No. How did he get it then? Took it! Was Mr. Waring in the habit of helping himself to the property of his brother officers? Yes, whenever he felt like it, for they never objected. The legal official thought such spirit of camaraderie in the light artillery must make life at the barracks something almost poetic, to which Cram responded: "Oh, at times absolutely idyllic." And the tilt ended with the civil functionary ruffled, and this was bad for the battery. Cram never had any policy whatsoever.

Lieut. Doyle was the next witness summoned, and a more God-forsaken-looking fellow never sat in a shell jacket. Still in arrest, physically, at the beck of old Braxton, and similarly hampered, intellectually, at the will of bold John Barleycorn, Mr. Doyle came before the civil authorities only upon formal subpœna served at post headquarters. The post surgeon had straightened him up during the day, but was utterly perplexed at his condition. Mrs. Doyle's appearance in the neighborhood some weeks before had been the signal for a series of sprees on the Irishman's part that had on two occasions so prostrated him that Dr. Potts, an acting assistant surgeon, had been called in to prescribe for him, and, thanks to the vigorous constitution of his patient, had pulled him out in a few hours. But this time "Pills the Less" had found Doyle in a state bordering on terror, even when assured that the quantity of his potations had not warranted an approach to tremens. The post surgeon had been called in too, and "Pills the Pitiless," as he was termed, thanks to his unfailing prescription of quinine and blue mass in the shape and size of buckshot, having no previous acquaintance, in Doyle, with these attacks, pooh-poohed the case, administered bromides and admonition in due proportion, and went off about more important business. Dr. Potts, however, stood by his big patient, wondering what should cause him to start in such terror at every step upon the stair without, and striving to bring sleep to eyes that had not closed the livelong night nor all the balmy, beautiful day. Once he asked if Doyle wished him to send for his wife, and was startled at the vehemency of the reply: "For God's sake, no!" and, shuddering, Doyle had hidden his face and turned away. Potts got him to eat something towards noon, and Doyle begged for more drink, but was refused. He was sober, yet shattered, when Mr. Drake suddenly appeared just about stable-call and bade him repair at once to the presence of the commanding officer. Then Potts had to give him a drink, or he would never have got there. With the aid of a servant he was dressed, and, accompanied by the doctor, reached the office. Braxton looked him over coldly.

"Mr. Doyle," said he, "the civil authorities have made requisition for—" But he had got no further when Doyle staggered, and but for the doctor's help might have fallen.

"For God's sake, colonel, it isn't true! Sure I know nothing of it at all at all, sir. Indade, indade, I was blind dhrunk, colonel. Sure they'd swear a man's life away, sir, just because he was the one—he was the one that—"

"Be silent, sir! You are not accused, that I know of. It is as a witness you are needed. Is he in condition to testify, doctor?"

"He is well enough, sir, to tell what he knows, but he claims to know nothing." And this, too, Doyle eagerly seconded, but was sent along in the ambulance, with the doctor to keep him out of mischief, and a parting shot to the effect that when the coroner was through with him the post commander would take hold again, so the colonel depressed more than the cocktail stimulated, and, as luck would have it, almost the first person to meet him inside the gloomy inclosure was his wife, and her few whispered words only added to his misery.

The water still lay in pools about the premises, and the police had allowed certain of his neighbors to stream in and stare at the white walls and shaded windows, but only a favored few penetrated the hallway and rooms where the investigation was being held. Doyle shook like one with the palsy as he ascended the little flight of steps and passed into the open doorway, still accompanied by "Little Pills." People looked at him with marked curiosity. He was questioned, requestioned, cross-questioned, but the result was only a hopeless tangle. He really added nothing to the testimony of the hack driver and Bonelli. In abject remorse and misery he begged them to understand he was drunk when he joined the party, got drunker, dimly remembered there was a quarrel, but he had no cause to quarrel with anyone—and that was all; he never knew how he got home. He covered his face in his shaking hands at last, and seemed on the verge of a fit of crying.

But then came sensation.

Quietly rising from his seat, the official who so recently had had the verbal tilt with Cram held forth a rusty, cross-hilted, two-edged knife that looked as though it might have lain in the mud and wet for hours.

"Have you ever seen this knife before?" he asked. And Doyle, lifting up his eyes one instant, groaned, shuddered, and said:

"Oh, my God, yes!"

"Whose property is it or was it?"

At first he would not reply. He moaned and shook. At last:

"Sure, the initials are on the top," he cried.

But the official was relentless.

"Tell us what they are and what they represent."

People were crowding the hallway and forcing themselves into the room. Cram and Ferry, curiously watching their ill-starred comrade, had exchanged glances of dismay when the knife was so suddenly produced. Now they bent breathlessly forward.

The silence for the moment was oppressive.

"If it's the knife I mane," he sobbed at last, desperately, miserably, "the letters are S. B. W., and it belongs to Lieut. Waring of our bathery."

But no questioning, however adroit, could elicit from him the faintest information as to how it got there. The last time he remembered seeing it, he said, was on Mr. Waring's table the morning of the review. A detective testified to having found it among the bushes under the window as the water receded. Ferry and the miserable Ananias were called, and they, too, had to identify the knife, and admit that neither had seen it about the room since Mr. Waring left for town. Of other witnesses called, came first the proprietor of the stable to which the cab belonged. Horse and cab, he said, covered with mud, were found under a shed two blocks below the French market, and the only thing in the cab was a handsome silk umbrella, London make, which Lieut. Pierce laid claim to. Mrs. Doyle swore that as she was going in search of her husband she met the cab just below the Pelican, driving furiously away, and that in the flash of lightning she recognized the driver as the man whom Lieut. Waring had beaten that morning on the levee in front of her place. A stranger was seated beside him. There were two gentlemen inside, but she saw the face of only one—Lieut. Waring.

Nobody else could throw any light on the matter. The doctor, recalled, declared the knife or dagger was shaped exactly as would have to be the one that gave the death blow. Everything pointed to the fact that there had been a struggle, a deadly encounter, and that after the fatal work was done the murderer or murderers had left the doors locked and barred and escaped through the window, leaving the desk rifled and carrying away what money there was, possibly to convey the idea that it was only a vulgar murder and robbery after all.

Of other persons who might throw light upon the tragedy the following were missing: Lieut. Waring, Private Dawson, the cabman, and the unrecognized stranger. So, too, was Anatole's boat.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Worse Than McKinleyism.

[Continued from First Page.]

shall not raise sugar or flax, and we will turn your barley, hay, and egg market over to Canada.

Mr. President, the duty on corn is reduced from 15 cents per bushel to 20 per cent. ad valorem. This will admit corn from the Argentine Republic for a duty of less than 5 cents per bushel, and the account will stand thus: Price of corn in South Dakota, 25 cents per bushel; freight to New York, 25 cents per bushel. Argentine corn, 25 cents per bushel; duty, 5 cents per bushel; freight to New York, 12 cents per bushel. Cost in New York—1 bushel Dakota corn, 50 cents; 1 bushel Argentine corn, 42 cents.

I see no reason why all the seaboard cities of this country should not buy their corn in Argentine if the bill passes, and thus despoil Dakota of the market. When the McKinley bill was under consideration I investigated this question, and I found that with a duty of 10 cents per bushel Argentine corn could be sold in New York at a profit, and the largest manufacturers of starch in Brooklyn were considering the question of commencing importations. I therefore presented these facts to the House Committee on Ways and Means and the duty was increased to 15 cents per bushel.

In the face of these facts I suppose you will pass the bill and next fall appeal to the farmer to vote the Democratic ticket, and the gentleman from Indiana will tell them how much he loves them. I do not know that I blame the Senator for trying to fool the farmer. He has done it all his life with success.

Mr. President, the chairman of the Committee on Finance calls the attention of the Senate to the Walker tariff of 1846 as being the embodiment of wisdom upon this subject, and he attributes the great prosperity which followed its enactment to that measure. On the contrary, I contend that the Walker tariff had nothing to do with the prosperity of the country for the ten years following its passage. The people of the United States were at that time engaged in agricultural pursuits and in commerce; we owned more wooden vessels than any other nation in the world, owing to our vast forests of timber; we could build ships cheaper than anyone else. We declared war with defenseless Mexico in 1846, and thus took a large number of our people out of the producing class, and they became consumers alone. This would, and did, cause a temporary rise in prices.

Immediately after enacting the Walker tariff a terrible famine occurred in Ireland and the next year all Europe had a short crop, followed by revolutions all over Europe in 1848. These causes alone were sufficient to cause a great demand for our farm products in Europe and a demand for our ships to carry these products, thus producing prosperity for the time. But the real cause of our prosperity was the discovery of gold in California, which, in less than two years, drew over two hundred thousand of our youngest and most vigorous people to the shores of the Pacific and so enlarged our volume of money that prices rose with leaps and bounds.

In 1845 prices had reached the lowest point of any time since just before the conquest of Peru and the discovery of Potosi, owing to the decline in the volume of the metallic money of the world; but the outpouring of this vast volume of gold from the sands of California changed all this; brought rising prices, smiling faces, and prosperity to protection and free-trade countries alike. The following from the English historian, Alison, in relation to the effect of the discovery of gold in California and Australia is of interest in this connection:

> The era of a contracted currency, and consequent low prices and general misery, interrupted by passing gleams of prosperity, was at an end. Prices rose rapidly, and rose steadily; wages advanced in a similar proportion; exports and imports enormously increased, while crime and misery as rapidly diminished; emigration itself, which had reached (in 1852) three hundred and sixty-eight thousand persons a year, sank to a little more than half that amount. Wheat rose from 40s. to 55s. and 60s., but the wages of labor advanced in nearly as great a proportion; they were found to be about 30 per cent. higher on an average than they had been for five years before. In Ireland the change was still greater, and probably unequaled in so short a time in the annals of history. Wages of country labor rose from 4d. a day to 1s. 6d. or 2s.; convicted crime sank nearly a half, and the increased growth of cereal crops under the genial influences of these advanced prices was for some years as rapid as its previous decline since 1846 had been. At the same time decisive evidence was afforded that all this sudden burst of prosperity was the result of the expanded currency, and by no means of free trade, in the fact that it did not appear till gold discoveries came into operation, and then it was fully as great in the protected as in the free-trade states.

The results described by Alison may be again produced by remonetizing silver at a ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1.

In addition to all these causes, in 1853 the three greatest nations of Europe, England, Russia, and France, commenced the Crimean war, which lasted until 1856 and stopped all exports of wheat from the Black Sea But with the close of this war and the decline in the production of gold in California, did the Walker tariff save us from disaster? Upon the removal of exceptional and transient influences and within one year the panic of 1857 occurred, one of the worst in our history, wrecking all industries.

To the cotton-raisers of the South I wish to say: This bill will give you no relief. If you thoughtfully examine the tariff as it now is you will find that you pay less of it than you will pay with a proposed duty on sugar. Your people wear few woolen goods; you are suffering from a decline in the price of your cotton, resulting from the appreciation of gold and from silver-using India's competition. You may pass this bill, but you will not be prosperous; you will find yourselves less prosperous; and if you remain upon a gold basis, your cotton will sell for 5 cents a pound within a year, and will ultimately go lower still.

I might implore you, gentlemen of the South, to forget the past and join us of the West in demanding free silver and an honest tariff, for if we would be rich and prosperous as a nation we must do our own work and furnish our people with the tools to do it. But, I know it is useless to appeal to you; you are following the lead of Grover Cleveland, who, influenced by motives which I will not trust myself to define, is bound to an English gold basis.

If the Wilson bill passes prosperity will not come to the South. A few factories may start up; but, with the gold standard, prices will continue to fall, resulting in enforced idleness and in the agony and misery always accompanying the process of turning the property of producers over to the owners of the credits. The owners of the credits will then say, as they now say, "It is the Wilson bill which causes all this trouble," and in the next campaign the tariff alone will be the issue, and so I fear that the actual and legitimate issue—money for all the people—will be obscured, and the creditor classes will be thus enabled to fasten their grasp more firmly upon the property of the country.

But the South always votes for Democratic measures right or wrong, through thick and thin; it finds occasional relief in profanity, but its heart is true and its allegiance faithful; its devotion is like that of Tom Moore's lovers, for it can not imagine what a party was ever made for—

—If it is not the same
Through joy and through torment, through glory and shame.

It obviously thinks that an independent opinion is impiety; and so it shuts its eyes, opens its mouth, and takes the medicine.

On the other hand, if the Wilson bill is defeated, prosperity will not return; but the creditors can no longer claim it is the tariff that causes the disaster, and they will be forced to face the real issue, the question of enlarging the volume of metallic money, with victory assured to those who plead the cause of the toiling masses, the real producers of the nation's wealth.

[Senator Pettigrew voted against the McKinley bill in 1890.—ED.]

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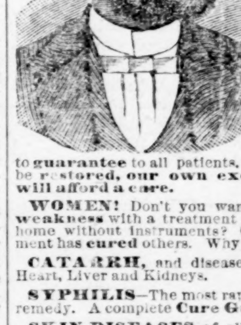

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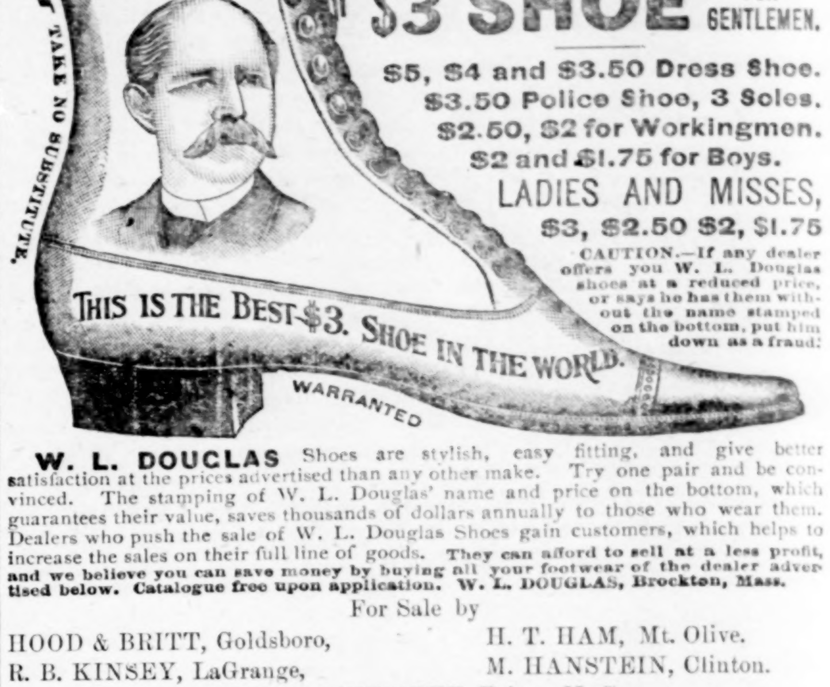

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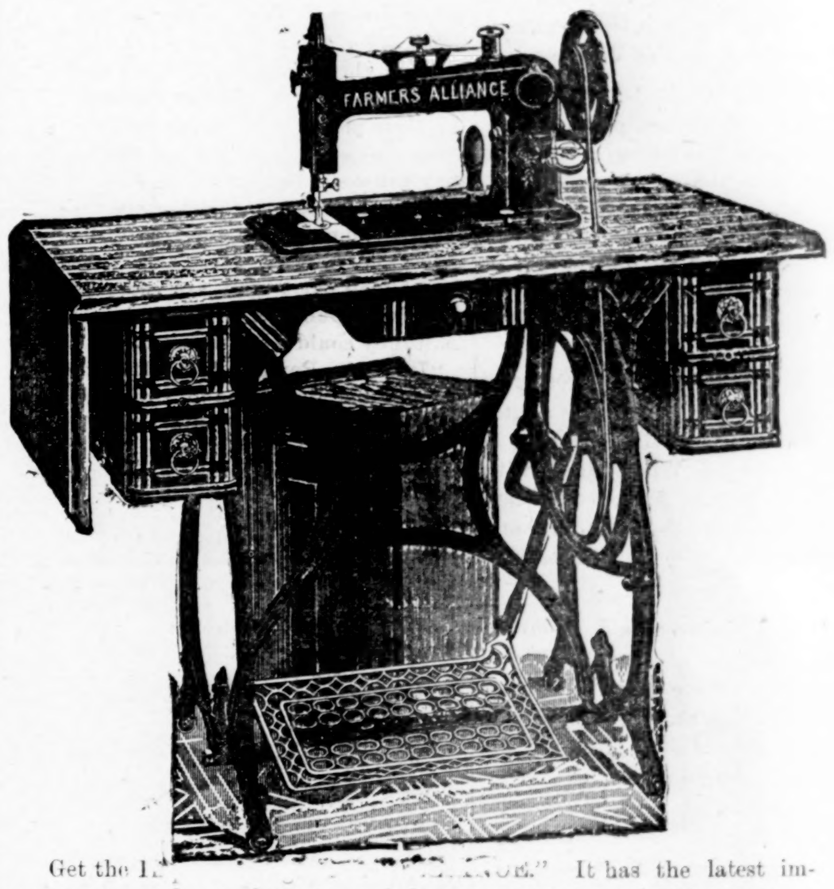

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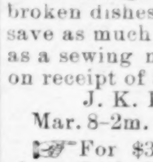

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